

France Faces Economic Shutdown in Wider Strike

Government Stands By Reforms as Unions Urge Private-Sector Walkout

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — An open-ended strike by public employees risked turning into a much wider shutdown of the French economy as union leaders urged private-sector workers to join starting Monday.

But the conservative government, determined to stick to its austerity plan, is not backing down.

A network of buses and boats is to be set up across Paris starting Monday afternoon to counter the transportation strike, which has paralyzed the French capital for 10 days. Transportation Minister Bernard Pons announced.

About 140 contracted bus lines will run throughout the capital, while a ferry service along the Seine will also be put into operation to ease the commuter chaos that ground much of the city to a halt all last week, he said Sunday.

The boat service will involve the Bateaux Mouches, which normally ply the Seine loaded with tourists. They will stop at three landing stations along the river: Bercy, the Alma Bridge and the Radio France building.

The services, which will be free to commuters, will have a capacity of up to 100,000 passengers a day, he said, compared with 800,000 bus passengers in the capital at normal peak times.

Mr. Pons said the facilities would begin running from Monday afternoon, and would be fully operational from Tuesday.

Breaking his silence on the unrest, President Jacques Chirac reaffirmed support on Sunday for the welfare reforms proposed by the government. "It is this path, the path of reforms too long delayed, that I have chosen," Mr. Chirac said during a summit of French-speaking nations in Cotonou, Benin.

Mr. Chirac, who arrived in Cotonou on Friday, had said he would not comment on domestic matters during the summit out of respect for his hosts.

"France is at a bit of a crossroads," the French president said to reporters. "Either it continues along the easy path, inevitably leading to deficits that impair employment and aggravate social divisions, or it refuses to give up and courageously attacks this disease, which is eating away at it."

The walkout by train, subway and bus drivers has had the most crippling effect. Commuters cannot get to work, department stores remain empty during the peak Christmas season and factories are idled by the lack of cargo normally shipped by train.

Business leaders say the strike, in its 10th day Sunday, has had catastrophic consequences.

"Our sales have plunged 60 percent in the past week. That means we are being literally asphyxiated," said Philippe Vindry, director of Printemps, a major department store chain.

Industry Minister Franck Borotra said small businesses had seen their sales cut in half. "France needs to work," he said.

Transport, utility, postal and other public employees are fighting government austerity measures aimed primarily at them.

To slash its huge budget deficit, the conservative government is freezing all wages for its 5 million public employees and extending by 2½ years to 40, the number of years they must pay into the social security health-care and retirement system before retiring. That would bring them in line with private-sector workers.

Most unions refused offers to discuss the austerity plan over the weekend.

Teachers, hospital staff and civil servants are among groups threatening to join the strike action, which already rallied postal and utility workers alongside the rail workers at the end of last week.

Two of France's three main unions, the independent Force Ouvrière and the Commissariat-led CGT, have called for the protest actions to be widened into a general strike.

The CGT plans a "day of action" Tuesday, including another mass demonstration, as discontent continued to spread. New sectors likely to be hit hard this week include road and air transportation, the ports and the banks.

Polls indicate that about two-thirds of the population support the strikers, despite the commuter chaos last week.

To make matters worse for Mr. Juppé, there is no immediate end in sight for nationwide protests by students and university teachers over underfunding for their schools. (AP, AFP, Reuters)



Mr. Clinton, left, and Mr. González on Sunday at a press conference in Madrid. The president said the first U.S. troops would land in Bosnia in a few days.

France Recalls General for Sarajevo Remarks

Reuters

PARIS — Defense Minister Charles Millon of France said Sunday that he had ordered the commander of UN forces in Sarajevo, Jean-René Bachelet, to return to Paris after he criticized the Bosnian peace accord negotiated by the United States in Dayton, Ohio.

"I have asked General Bachelet to return to Paris," Mr. Millon said in a television interview. "I will be meeting him tomorrow. It is quite obvious the French government cannot accept any sort of criticism of the Dayton plan."

In remarks published in the French press last week, General Bachelet suggested that the Dayton accord was an "unsustainable" political ploy by the United States that would prove unworkable around Sarajevo, the Bosnian capital, unless it included additional guarantees for the Serbs living there.

Mr. Millon did not make clear whether General Bachelet would be replaced or whether he would be allowed to continue his tour of duty in Sarajevo, which has six months to run. On Saturday, the general said his remarks had not been intended for publication.

Mr. Millon said France had clearly accepted the Dayton peace plan, expected to be formally signed in Paris on Dec. 14, and would be sending 7,500 ground troops to help enforce it.

But he said the French government was concerned that "the balance between the communities should be respected."

President Jacques Chirac has written to President Bill Clinton calling for guarantees for the Bosnian Serbs, who fear they will be overrun in Sarajevo once their militia is disbanded in the Bosnian capital, an act that is supposed to take place within

45 days of the signing of the peace deal.

Officials of the Bosnian government have condemned General Bachelet's remarks, and said that the French forces could not be depended on to police the peace accord and should be replaced by Americans once NATO arrives. Kit R. Roane of The New York Times reported earlier from Sarajevo.

"We don't trust them and we think they will fail in implementing this agreement," said Hasan Muratovic, minister for relations with the United Nations. "Therefore, we are asking NATO to change the deployment plan so they are not the only force here. We would like Americans and may ask the French to leave entirely."

Under the peace agreement, most Serb-held land around the Bosnian capital would fall under the rule of the Muslim-Croatian federation in March.

The peace accord puts Sarajevo in the sector of Bosnia that would be patrolled by French troops. U.S. diplomats said that in light of General Bachelet's comments, the Bosnian request to remove the troops from Sarajevo would be taken seriously but that NATO would be the final arbiter.

"This is an ethnic conflict, a situation that requires some sensitivity on the part of the troops there, so we are looking into the Bosnian government's concerns and have conveyed them to Washington," a U.S. diplomat said.

There have been several days of protests in the Serbian-held suburbs around Sarajevo. On Wednesday, a rally in the town of Ilidza drew more than 3,500 people.

Although most said they would flee under the terms of the peace agreement, some said they would block French soldiers from carrying out the transfer of control.

First Group Of 700 GIs Authorized For Bosnia

Clinton Makes It Clear: Serb Leaders Expected To Honor Commitment

By Ann Devroy
Washington Post Service

MADRID — President Bill Clinton said Sunday that he had formally authorized the deployment of the first 700 American troops to Bosnia and called on Serbian leaders to "take the appropriate steps" to ensure that the terms of the peace agreement are followed.

Mr. Clinton, in a press conference concluding a summit meeting between the United States and the European Union, said the 700 troops, part of a group that will prepare the ground for the arrival of the full 60,000-man NATO force to be deployed in Bosnia, will arrive within "the next couple of days," he said.

The U.S.-EU summit meeting, at the end of Mr. Clinton's five-day trip to Europe,

New generation in Congress questions NATO ties. Page 3. • Dole sees the limits of partisanship. Page 7.

produced a "Trans-Atlantic Agenda" that includes a series of cooperative steps aimed at moving the world closer to a free and open trading system.

While the trans-Atlantic accord, a product of five months of negotiations, was initially seen as an effort to create the world's largest free trade zone, domestic political concerns, particularly the fear of growing unemployment in Europe, turned attention to defense and social issues.

"This marks a clear effort to act together for common objectives: democracy, the defense of human rights, commerce and the common struggle against new forms of crime, such as terrorism, and drug trafficking," Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez of Spain told reporters.

Officials involved in negotiating the accord said it represented an effort to turn U.S. economic attention back toward Europe after a period of concentration on emerging markets in Asia and Latin America. (The main points of the plan are on Page 10.)

Beyond that, the talks between United States and Europeans focused on an international effort to rebuild Bosnia's industry.

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Another Ex-President Arrested in Korea

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SEOUL — Former President Chun Doo Hwan was arrested on Sunday but remained defiant over charges that he orchestrated a 1979 military mutiny that led within months to a coup and a bloody crackdown on the opposition.

The arrest marks another dramatic turn in the political upheaval shaking South Korea, which began with a late-October confession by former President Roh Tae Woo that he had accumulated a \$653 million slush fund while in office. Mr. Roh, who was Mr. Chun's successor, has been in jail since Nov. 16. The current president, Kim Young Sam, also has been accused by opponents of accepting campaign contributions of hundreds of millions of dollars.

Mr. Roh's arrest warrant accused him of taking bribes of more than \$300 million from top businessmen during his 1988-93 term as president. Prosecutors said Saturday that he will be formally indicted on those charges Monday. They have indicated that as many as 20 or more top business leaders may also be indicted Monday but that at most only a few would face trial.

Mr. Chun, a former general, was arrested before dawn Sunday in his hometown of Hapchon, 240 kilometers (144 miles) south of Seoul, and taken to Anyang Prison on the capital's outskirts.

State television reported that, during nine hours of interrogation, Mr. Chun denied that a military coup had taken place in 1979. He said he had acted according to law. Mr. Chun also denied responsibility for the May 1980 Kwangju massacre of anti-government demonstrators, saying he was in no position to deploy forces during that time, the television said.

During the assault on Kwangju, Mr. Chun was leading a group of officers who

had grabbed power from acting President Choi Kyu Hah, installed in office after Park Chung Hee was assassinated.

Mr. Chun's reported remarks mirror a public defense he made during an earlier round of inquiry. Prosecutors in July dropped a probe against Mr. Chun and Mr. Roh over the military actions, citing the need for national unity.

Mr. Chun was arrested hours after he delivered an address on national television in which he refused to answer prosecutors' questions about the coup and the massacre. Mr. Chun ruled South Korea from 1980 to 1988.

"I will not cooperate with the summons," Mr. Chun, 64, told the nation, along with the crowd gathered outside his Seoul doorstep. He then defiantly stepped into a black limousine, surrounded by

police and a crowd of reporters.

See KOREA, Page 10

Gazprom: Russia's State Within a State

By David Hoffman
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — In the southwestern suburbs of Moscow, a dramatic new skyscraper juts into the sky, world headquarters of the giant Russian gas monopoly Gazprom. Atop the 34-story stone and glass tower is a hushed, glass-enclosed lounge and restaurant, adorned with fresh flowers, from which all of Russia seems to spread out below. In the New Russia, this is the citadel of power.

More than the politicians who sit in the Kremlin, more than the commanders of the Russian Army, even more than the mafia chieftains and regional bosses who dot the landscape, the corporate executives of Gazprom stand tall over a society and economy still beset by chaos and uncertainty.

Gazprom is Russia's largest company, but it is much more. It has become a state within a state. The company's influence is felt across international frontiers, at the highest levels of authority in Moscow and across the vast Siberian expanses. By some estimates, it is the second most profitable company in the world.

Gazprom is at the heart of a struggle over Russia's political future. The historic transition to free markets and democracy, which began as a battle over ideas, has now turned into a fierce contest between fi-

nancial and economic interests.

Russia has become an unruly oligarchy — a power structure of rival clans made up of prominent politicians and their financial groups — in which none has yet obtained the upper hand. In the next two elections, for Parliament this month and for president next June, all of them are aiming to become the country's dominant power.

Critics of Gazprom contend that it has

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most single-handedly by a former Soviet gas minister, Viktor S. Chernomyrdin, who today is the Russian prime minister. Its chairman, Rem Vyakhirev, is a protégé of Mr. Chernomyrdin's. The new chairman of Russia's Central Bank, Sergei Dubinin, previously worked on Gazprom's banking affairs.

Today you have Macintosh computers, laser printers, programs for making ads, programs to paginate the books," said Assaf Ran, president of Dapey Assaf Publication Ltd., which will publish 250,000 copies of the Jewish Israeli Yellow Pages next year. "It's very easy to prepare the material for the printer. And there are more Israelis here."

In the New York region alone, besides the Portuguese, Russian and Israeli di-

rectories, there are telephone guides catering to Colombians, Cubans, Dominicans, Filipinos and Koreans. The Yellow Pages Publishers Association in Michigan lists at least 27 Spanish directories and 11 Chinese guides around the United States.

National advertisers and industry experts said the ethnic telephone books started emerging in the mid-1980s after the breakup of AT&T, but many failed to survive business downturns. Then in the early '90s, a new wave of foreign language directories appeared that tried to offer more

Robertson Davies Is Dead at 82

TORONTO (AP) — Robertson Davies, the Canadian novelist whose eclectic career included stints in the theater and in academia, has died at 82.

Mr. Davies, who was widely recognized as one of Canada's most accomplished authors, died from a stroke Saturday night in an Orangegrove hospital, 50 miles northwest of Toronto, said his secretary, Moira Whalon.

Mr. Davies's best-known works are two trilogies written in the '70s and '80s.

See YELLOW, Page 10

Immigrants in U.S. Let Their Fingers Do the Walking

By Doreen Carvalho
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — At two inches thick, the Russian Yellow Pages has a familiar look and feel with some basic refinements: Russian translations, a Russian information line and a critical section mapping the sites of Manhattan's better public toilets.

"Someone once said we are united by the constitution and television," said Ilya I. Levkov, officially the publisher of the 800-page Russian Yellow Pages, but more often its chief writer, editor and

salesman. "I thought I could unite the Russians here by the Yellow Pages."

Others had the same idea in a different language in the last five years foreign-language telephone directories have multiplied so rapidly that it is possible to choose a Portuguese driving instructor from the Lata Telefónica Luso Americano in New Jersey, or an Israeli psychotherapist from the Jewish Israeli Yellow Pages, which is published in Queens and printed in Israel.

Two forces have contributed to the growth of a united nations of telephone directories: desktop computer publishing

and a rising number of prosperous immigrants who have attracted the attention of small entrepreneurs as well as AT&T and Nynex.

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See also

Visions of the Apocalypse / Social Fabric Frayed by Conceptions of the Nation's Future

Israelis Torn by Deepening Religious and Political Fault Lines

By Barton Gellman
Washington Post Service

ALON SHVUT, West Bank — Yakov Genack, looking unmistakably like a 28-year-old settler and Jewish seminary student, held a hunger strike in Jerusalem against brotherly hate. Haim Meroz, a passing artist, took one glance at the young man's knitted skullcap and began to shout.

"You are not my brother!" the self-described atheist, 57, yelled, encapsulating Israel's growing social rift in those few words. "I hate you! Go home!"

But then came a moment of recognition that spoke volumes about what divides Israeli Jews, and what unites them. Mr. Meroz noticed Mr. Genack's wife and remembered her as his former army student. Mortified, he returned to apologize. And yet none of the three knew quite what to do next. Nor, interviewed separately, could they say what good, if any, might come of the encounter's happy end.

There have been many small efforts to patch Israel's frayed social fabric in the weeks since Yitzhak Rabin was killed by an assassin who said he was acting for the country's religious right.

Prime Minister Shimon Peres has opened contacts with religious parties, and the two largest adversaries outside Parliament — the leftist Peace Now and the rightist Yesha Council, the umbrella group for Jewish settlers — sat down a few nights ago for the first time to air their differences.

But seldom do ordinary Israelis cross political and religious fault lines, even for a moment. The national debate on Mr. Rabin's death is torn between a longing for unity and the apparently irresistible urge to cast blame. And never far beneath the surface are radically different conceptions of Israel's future. The only consensus that emerges is that the stakes are existential and the pivotal decisions are taking place now.

"What is needed in Israel today is not a fake cry for unity, because there is no unity on fundamental issues," said Avraham Burg, chairman of the powerful Jewish Agency and a rare political

leftist among Israel's Orthodox Jews. "We have to decide, do we or do we not continue the occupation? Yes or no? Do we or do we not make a territorial compromise? Yes or no? Do we or do we not continue with a process which will lead to the withdrawal from the Golan Heights and a Palestinian state? Yes or no?"

If such questions referred mainly to personal security, or to differences over a few square miles here and there, they would be amenable to compromise. For some pragmatic voters they are. But the ferocious energy of Israel's polarized debate does not come from them.

Rabbi David Hartman, who runs a liberal Jewish seminary in Jerusalem, said: "There's a traumatized consciousness that's in this society, which affects its politics, its perceptions of reality, you see. Because each one sees catastrophe at the end of the road, apocalyptic catastrophe, you understand. And apocalyptic catastrophes don't create political dialogue."

Apocalypse, for Israel's broad right, comes in several forms. For some it is military: climbing down from the Golan's strategic plateau and the mountainous spine that commands the West Bank would expose Israel to destruction by its Arab neighbors.

Others, following the late Rabbi Zvi Yehuda Kook, teach that Israel's conquest of the territories in 1967 fulfilled a biblical mandate and brought the Jewish people to the brink of redemption. Relinquishing any part of the land, they say, places at risk nothing less than the messiah's coming.

THESE are not extremist views. Beni Begin, a geologist and son of the former Likud leader Menachem Begin, describes the military and biblical arguments as "the two moral pillars" of the Likud in today's debate.

People ask, 'Can the Bible serve as a political platform in 1995?' " he said in his office at the Knesset, or Parliament. "And I say yes. If the Bible cannot serve as a political platform, how can I defend Tel Aviv?"

The left, too, has its visions of apocalypse. They are about preventable war with the Arabs and surrender of civil society to fundamentalists. Mr. Hartman describes the visions as "the return to the medieval ghetto, the break with Western culture and anything that's civilized. It's barbarism, religious tyranny, the loss of any connection with the larger human race."

Fears such as these, according to sociologists and pollsters, leave little room for the possibility



Levi Shvat/Reuters
A Jewish settler being hauled off by police in a confrontation over a West Bank settlement.

of legitimate disagreement. For a significant number of Israelis, there is no shared belief that a democratic majority is supreme.

Epriyah Yaar and Tamar Hermann of Tel Aviv University's Steinmetz Center for Peace Research were among the first to take a poll after Mr. Rabin's assassination on Nov. 4. Their survey, made Nov. 8, found that two-fifths of self-described Orthodox and ultra-Orthodox Jews approved of illegal demonstrations against the gov-

ernment's peace policies and 24 percent supported the use of violence to that end. The poll claimed a margin of error of plus or minus 4 percent.

"Extrapolating from the data gathered," Mr. Yaar and Mr. Hermann wrote, "it is possible to conclude that among the religious and ultra-Orthodox there are at least 100,000 men and women who believe it is permissible to engage in violent protest activities."

The left, in its own way, has sent signals that

even mainstream opponents are beyond the pale. Leah Rabin, the slain prime minister's widow, said famously this month that she was happier to shake Yasser Arafat's hand than that of the Likud leader Benjamin Netanyahu.

And Oved Tsur, national chairman of the Labor Party's youth movement, Working Youth, ordered his members to boycott memorial vigils organized by the Bnei Akiva religious Zionist youth and Beitar, the youth movement linked to the Likud. "What do we and they have in common?" he asked.

MIRI Shalev, the distinguished novelist, said he hoped in the first days after Mr. Rabin's death that something basic might change in Israeli politics. Now he is not so sure.

"Maybe the whole thing was something like a national catharsis," he said. "People like to cry and hug and light the candles, but somehow I have the feeling that people felt that doing the ceremonial or ritual part is enough. Already people behave as if it was only a nightmare. It's as if it never happened, as if we had a horrible dream and we woke up."

Or, as Beni Begin said: "Except for Mr. Rabin, poor guy, the players have not changed."

There is one new face in the Peres cabinet, though, and he comes from this Jewish settlement south of Jerusalem. Rabbi Yehuda Amital started Friday as minister without portfolio.

Two nights after Mr. Rabin was shot by Yigal Amir, who said he acted as a religious obligation, Rabbi Amital told a meeting of religious Zionists that he and they were partly responsible for Mr. Amir's "desecration of God's name."

"We must stop the superficial application of halacha [religious law] in political matters and in matters of state," he said. A highly respected Torah scholar, Rabbi Amital became the first religious authority to say what secular Israelis had long believed: that many rabbis used religious law "as a tool to present their own right wing political views."

Interviewed on his first day of work, Rabbi Amital said he would try to teach religious Jews to stop "the demonization of the peace process."

"We're not here to actualize the divine promise to Abraham our father," he said, arguing that some Orthodox Jews had put too much emphasis on holy land. "That's the messian's job. Or let a new prophet come and speak to us in the name of the holy one. We came here to create independence for the Jewish people, a Jewish state. That's the meaning of Zionism."

DUTY FREE ADVISORY

Via Abu Dhabi or Al Ain

US\$28,000,000
HARD CASH

The World's Greatest Duty Free Raffle

US\$138,000 paid out at each draw. US\$28 Million won so far. In the world-famous Abu Dhabi/Al Ain Duty Free raffle. Each ticket priced at US\$138. Just 1,200 tickets entered in each draw. Approximately 6 draws every month. Available exclusively to passengers travelling or transiting through the Abu Dhabi and Al Ain Airports. Notification immediately by phone and by mail. Money paid in cash, by banker's cheque or directly into the winner's bank account. US\$28,000,000 hard cash. The easy way.

Al Ain
AIRPORT DUTY FREE

Abu Dhabi
Airport Duty Free

Saudi King Is Treated by U.S. Doctors

The Associated Press

RYADH — King Fahd has suffered a "temporary health emergency" and was treated by an American medical team flown in for him, the Saudi court said Sunday.

The court said results of tests conducted by the U.S. doctors were "reassuring." It said the king, who is in his early 70s, arthritic, diabetic and overweight, was suffering from exhaustion caused by overwork.

The court announced Thursday that King Fahd was hospitalized after a regular checkup. The court has not said when the U.S. medical team arrived or how long the king has been in the hospital.

Saudi officials speaking on condition of anonymity said Sunday that King Fahd was improving and was visited by Crown Prince Abdullah ibn Abdulaziz, his brother and heir apparent, and other relatives over the weekend.

But the disclosure that unidentified American doctors had been called in raised speculation that the monarch's health problems may be graver than previously stated.

Also Sunday, officials said that King Fahd would not attend a three-day Gulf Arab summit meeting opening Monday in Oman.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Paris Moves to Ease Commuter Chaos

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The services will be free to commuters and will have a capacity of up to 100,000 passengers a day, Mr. Pons said, compared with 300,000 bus passengers at normal peak times.

This Week's Holidays

Banking and government offices will be closed or services curtailed in the following countries and their dependencies this week because of national and religious holidays:

MONDAY: Ghana, New Zealand.

TUESDAY: Haiti, Thailand.

WEDNESDAY: Finland, Ivory Coast, Spain, Sri Lanka.

THURSDAY: Ivory Coast.

FRIDAY: Andorra, Argentina, Austria, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Italy, Liechtenstein, Malta, Monaco, Nicaragua, Peru, Portugal, Spain, Vatican City.

SATURDAY: Tanzania.

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W

THE AMERICAS

Post-Cold War Generation on Capitol Hill Questions the Tie to NATO

By Jim Mann

Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — Last June, a visiting delegation from Europe stopped on Capitol Hill for a carefully arranged reception, one to which members of Congress had been invited to chat with such top-level officials as Malcolm Rifkind, then Britain's defense minister.

They found an empty room.

"I don't think we expected 250 congressmen, but nobody showed up," recalled a British diplomat. Disappointed, Mr. Rifkind and the Dutch and Norwegian defense ministers representing the Western European Union moved on to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. All 18 senators had been invited to meet with them. Only one appeared.

That humiliating episode underscored the changing congressional attitudes toward Europe. As lawmakers prepare to vote on President Bill Clinton's proposal to deploy American troops to the Balkans, one of the most important factors will be a growing skepticism on Capitol Hill about the trans-Atlantic ties that existed during the Cold War.

These go-it-alone sentiments are strongest among the new members of the House of Representatives.

Since early this year, when many of them refused to go along with emergency aid for Mexico, the freshmen have shown an independent streak and a reluctance to follow the Senate majority leader, Bob Dole, Republican of Kansas, or the House speaker, Newt Gingrich, Republican of Georgia.

Mr. Dole and other veteran lawmakers are now supporting the deployment of American troops to Bosnia, and that may be enough to give Mr. Clinton the congressional backing he needs. At the same time, the debate over Bosnia underscores the extent to which younger members of Congress are questioning the principles that have guided American foreign policy since the end of World War II.

In recent days, the Clinton administration has warned that if the United States does not send troops to Bosnia, its action could jeopardize the future of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, the military alliance between North America and Western Europe.

"NATO was built on the sharing of risks and the sharing of effort," Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher told Congress last week. "We're NATO's largest member. We're the core of NATO's strength and resolve. The alliance simply cannot undertake what would be the largest mission in its history if we decline to do our share."

Yet for some lawmakers, the administration's argument falls flat because they aren't sure about the value of NATO itself.

"NATO's purpose was to fight communism, to be a counterbalance to communism," said Representative Dave Camp, Republican of Michigan.

"And communism is not the threat it once was."

Mr. Camp, a third-term congressman, said he has

NATO. Asked whether the United States should stay in NATO itself, Ms. Myrick replied: "I think that's up for discussion."

Alarmed European leaders view the overall climate on Capitol Hill as evidence that Congress is retreating to an earlier era when America sought to avoid international involvements.

"I will not hide the fact I am very worried about the isolationism of the current American Congress," President Jacques Chirac of France said last week.

The word "isolationism," however, may not adequately describe the current mood.

The drift on Capitol Hill this year "is characterized neither by internationalism nor isolationism but by indifference," said former Representative Stephen J. Solarz of New York, who four years ago broke ranks with many of his fellow Democrats to support the Bush administration's policies in the Gulf War.

"There's a feeling now that with the end of the Cold War, there are not many vital American interests anywhere in the world."

The changes in approach on foreign policy are to

some extent an outgrowth of the huge turnover in Congress. Some 185 members of the House, nearly half of its membership, were elected in the last two elections.

Together, they make up the largest bloc of new members on Capitol Hill since the elections of 1946 and 1948. All of these new representatives started their terms of office after the breakup of the Soviet Union. They are the first post-Cold War generation on Capitol Hill.

Many have become involved in foreign policy issues primarily as part of their efforts to alter the direction of domestic policy. They have supported efforts to reduce foreign aid and to abolish or reorganize foreign policy agencies like the U.S. Information Agency and the Agency for International Development.

Jeremy Rosner of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, who has studied congressional behavior on foreign policy, commented that the new members of Congress see foreign policy largely through the lens of domestic concerns.

"These are not people who came to Congress to work on foreign policy," he said. "If some of them are more extreme than other congressmen about foreign aid, it's because they came to town to shrink the deficit. If some of them are more extreme about reorganizing the State Department, it's because they came to town to shrink the size of the federal government."

POLITICAL NOTES



The White House Christmas card shows the seasonally decorated Blue Room.

Kassebaum: No Regrets

WASHINGTON — The final act of elective politics is to go cold turkey, leave the scene behind and head home to an ordinary life.

"To Kansas," says Senator Nancy Landon Kassebaum, her smile as serene and honest as anything ever is in the Capitol.

"It's important for anybody in politics to be able to go home," the Kansas Republican advises in the terse, tidy way that has been her oratorical trademark in the political career she never expected. When she leaves in a year she will go to a small, white farmhouse in the middle of Kansas where there are cows and no C-Span congressional debates.

"I will get a satellite dish — to watch the basketball," says the senator, a University of Kansas alumna, drawing the line of her tolerance firmly, as she did in 1986 when she bucked President Ronald Reagan and led the fight for economic sanctions on South Africa in the final push to end apartheid.

Many who leave Congress may never leave town, opting for second careers in lobbying, lawyering and the sort of spectator-sport commenting that Senator Kassebaum warns is a discouraging aspect of modern politics. No chance that she will be among those risking spiritual gout at the Beltway's power-lunch trough after she quits next year.

"You know, 'Crossfire' and all that, the higher the decibel level gets, the more it's like a boxing match," she explains. "It's really different from when I came here."

"Today, there's an almost information overload, a bombardment by news, by faxes. Everything is instantaneous," she says, describing the descent of politics to infotainment, shallow and kaleidoscopic.

"Kind of a Roman circus in which people would rather watch politicians go at it," she continues. "Politics as channel surfing. We

want a new idea a day, a new person a day. There's no willingness to sustain, even though it may not be as exciting over a period of time to stick with something that needs to be done in a constructive way."

(NYT)

Motor Voters Stay Home

NEW YORK — In the 11 months since the National Voter Registration Act — the "Motor Voter Law" — went into effect, Americans have been signing up at driving permit bureaus and other government service offices at more than a million a month, more than twice the usual rate.

But will they vote? Some preliminary results are in, and they are not encouraging.

In Kentucky's gubernatorial primaries last spring, fewer than 7 percent of those who registered between January and May while getting a driving permit turned out to vote. Of those who registered at social services offices fewer than 5 percent voted.

By contrast, the turnout rate was about 25 percent for Kentuckians who registered between January and May through the traditional manner of going to a registrar's office, the so-called "motivated walk-ins."

"Motor Voter is a howling success as a registration tool but turnout is still a dog," said Bob Babbage, Kentucky's secretary of state and chief elections officer. "When a lot of the very people you're trying to reach then lag in actually turning out by a five-to-one ratio, that's discouraging."

Quote/Unquote

President Bill Clinton, as he ordered the first wave of American soldiers to Bosnia: "Our destiny in America is still linked to Europe. And what we're seeing in Bosnia is an affront to the conscience of human beings everywhere, right in the heart of Europe."

(AP)

motorist. The Cessna 172 was trying to make an emergency landing on the turnpike when it clipped a power line and crashed onto the eastbound lanes near Hallett, about 30 miles (50 kilometers) west of Tulsa.

(AP)

A Miami doctor who amputated the wrong foot of a diabetic patient and cut off another patient's toe without her consent was fined \$10,000 and barred from practicing for six months. In making its decision, the Florida Board of Medicine cited Dr. Rolando Sanchez's previously unblemished record, and said that the diabetic's other leg probably would have been amputated anyway.

(AP)

Away From Politics

Two railroad employees were killed and a third was hospitalized when a train struck them as they worked on the rails near the station in Harrison, New Jersey. The cause of the accident was not immediately known.

(NYT)

A judge whose chambers were damaged when a bomb blasted the Oklahoma City federal building could have doubts cast on his impartiality, an appeals court said in removing him from hearing the case. Judge Wayne Alley of U.S. District Court was expected to formally recuse himself on Monday from hearing the case. Two men are charged in the bombing, which killed 168 people.

(AP)

A single-engine airplane crashed on a turnpike in Hallett, Oklahoma, killing all three people aboard, and a related accident killed a

CIA Paid Rightist Chieftain In Haiti

By Tim Weiner

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The former leader of Haiti's most feared right-wing paramilitary group has confirmed that he was a paid agent of the Central Intelligence Agency from 1991 to 1994.

The former paramilitary leader, Emmanuel Constant, now jailed in a Maryland detention center on immigration charges, said published reports linking him to the CIA were true. He made his admission in a videotaped interview with the CBS News program "60 Minutes," which provided transcripts to other news organizations.

"I was meeting with the CIA on a regular basis," said Mr. Constant, whose group, known as Fraph, is accused of murdering, raping and beating hundreds of supporters of Haiti's president, Jean-Bertrand Aristide. "We had an understanding. We had an alliance."

Mr. Constant said he was given a code name, "Gamal," a sophisticated walkie-talkie and \$700 a month in cash by the CIA's station chief in Haiti, with whom he met regularly, sometimes daily.

The meetings, he added, usually took place during long drives in the station chief's car. He said he provided derogatory information about Mr. Aristide sought by the CIA, discussed his own aspirations to be Haiti's president — which, he said, the station chief encouraged — and gave full accounts of his political and paramilitary activities.

"They knew exactly what I was doing," said Mr. Constant, who entered the United States illegally last year and is fighting a federal court order that he be deported to Haiti, where he faces criminal charges.

His relationship with the CIA, he said, started shortly after a right-wing military junta overthrew Mr. Aristide in September 1991.

The New York Times has reported that leaders of the junta were on the CIA's payroll from the mid-1980s until at least the early 1990s. It also has reported that the agency had set up a Haitian intelligence service whose members attacked Mr. Aristide's supporters, as did Mr. Constant's paramilitary organization, the Front for the Advancement and Progress of Haiti.

A CIA spokesman, Mark Mansfield, had no comment on the agency's relationship with Mr. Constant. He did say that the "CIA had no role in creating, funding or guiding the Fraph organization, or in supporting 'anti-democratic activities' in Haiti."

The director of central intelligence, John M. Deutch, has ordered a worldwide evaluation of the CIA's paid foreign agents. He has said that informants whose crimes or abuses outweigh the quality of information they provide will be dropped from the agency's payroll.

(AP)

Redrawing Rule Against Internet Smut

On-Line Services Accept a Compromise Proposal

By Edmund L. Andrews

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Bowing to a seemingly unstoppable push in Congress to keep sexual material off the Internet, a coalition of commercial on-line services and some civil liberties groups have agreed to accept a number of restrictions they had opposed a few months ago.

The move comes a few days before a House-Senate conference committee is expected to debate a measure that would impose fines of up to \$100,000 and prison sentences on people who knowingly transmit pornography or material deemed "filthy," "lewd" or "indecent."

The legislation is being considered at a time when there has been an explosion of interest in the Internet and cyberspace, and amid rising fears that consumers, including the young, will be able to forage freely among pornographic offerings.

The compromise, drafted by Representative Rick White, Republican of Washington, would retain provisions of a Senate bill that would impose fines and prison sentences on those who transmit pornography.

But it would weaken prohibitions in the Senate bill against making indecent material available to children, by changing the prohibition to material that is con-

sidered "harmful to children." Supporters of the compromise say that designation would apply only to graphic or explicit sexual material that has no redeeming literary or social value.

The compromise would also offer added protection to on-line services or information providers who make a good-faith effort to keep sexual material away from children.

Opponents of any new restrictions, many of whom reluctantly agreed to the compromise, concede that Congress is certain to include new prohibitions in a broad bill dealing with telecommunications that is now in the conference committee. They have given up trying to kill the restrictions entirely.

Instead, they are trying to fend off efforts by the Christian Coalition and conservative Republicans, led by Representative Henry J. Hyde of Illinois, to impose even stricter regulations than those approved by the Senate last June.

To a great degree, the compromise embodies features in the Senate bill, which was adamantly opposed by civil liberties groups and free-market conservatives, including the House speaker, Newt Gingrich.

"We're not completely thrilled with it, but because we want to come to some resolution of this issue I think we can

accept it," said Bill Burrington, director of public policy for America Online, the nation's fastest-growing commercial on-line computer network.

The measure that the Senate passed in June, sponsored by Senator J. James Exon, Democrat of Nebraska, imposed tough penalties but also offered legal protection to on-line services from being liable for material that was carried over their networks without their knowledge.

Mr. Gingrich openly ridiculed the provision, and other senior House Republicans have been lukewarm at best about the idea. Nevertheless, support for new prohibitions has been growing, and lawmakers on all sides of the issue say that some form of the Senate bill is certain to be included in the final legislation.

Some civil rights groups said the compromise would be an improvement over the original bill and would still protect children from downloading graphic sexual material.

"While it does embody much of the original Exon proposal, it does so in a way that tries to embody a constitutionally recognized standard," said Jerry Berman, director of the Center of Democracy and Technology, a nonprofit group.

Even so, many civil rights advocates were less than enthusiastic about the proposal.

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Taiwan's Ruling Party Barely Keeps Majority

By Rone Tempest
Los Angeles Times Service

TAIPEI — The governing Nationalist Party has escaped with a narrow majority in parliamentary elections that were colored by bellicose rumblings from neighboring China.

The biggest gains in the vote to select 164 members of the Yuan, or Parliament, went to the upstart Chinese New Party, which won 21 seats. The New Party, formed in 1993 by rebel members of the Nationalist Party, urges a nonconfrontational stance with mainland China, which considers Taiwan part of its territory.

The independence-minded Democratic Progressive Party, which suffered the most from the mainland Chinese military pressure, fell far short of its goal of 60 seats. Nevertheless, the party increased its membership in the legislature to 54 representatives from 50.

For the first time in the 10 years since democratic elections were introduced here, the Nationalist Party — known in Chinese as the Kuomintang, or KMT — failed to win a majority in the popular vote, falling to 49.9 percent.

"The KMT has fallen under 50 percent," said Parris H. Chang, a leader of the Democratic Progressive Party. "The

psychological impact of this is enormous."

Rulers here for five decades, the Nationalists saw the number of seats they hold in the Yuan slip from 102 to 85, but avoided the outright defeat that opposition parties sought before the country's first-ever presidential election in March.

James A. Robinson, a University of West Florida political science professor who has monitored elections here since 1986, summed it up: "Each party got something out of this election but still less than they hoped for."

The KMT achieved its high priority of holding on to its majority in the legislature but at the same time lost its majority of popular votes. The Democratic Progressive Party increased its share of seats but not as much as it hoped for. The New Party tripled its share of seats but remains largely a regional-based party consisting of mostly second-generation mainlanders," he said.

The narrow Nationalist victory probably enhanced the prospects of the appointed Nationalist president, Lee Teng-hui, to become Taiwan's first elected head of state. Mr. Lee, a native-born Taiwanese, has a broad base of support that cuts across party lines. Most observers, including prominent

members of the opposition parties, consider him a virtual shoo-in.

Even before the election results were announced, officials in China condemned the vote and criticized Mr. Lee, who infuriated Beijing in June by making a private visit to the United States to attend a reunion at Cornell University, where he attended graduate school.

In July, the Chinese began conducting a series of military maneuvers and missile tests off the coast of Taiwan. Chinese military officials made it clear that they were considering military intervention against the island if Taiwan moved toward independence.

Despite his leadership in the Nationalist Party, which officially supports reunification with the mainland, some senior leaders in Beijing consider Mr. Lee a supporter of independence.

■ Claims of Victory

Taiwan's three main political parties held celebratory parades Sunday following the elections, in which each claimed a measure of victory. Agence France-Press reported from Taipei.

Winners from the Nationalist Party, the Democratic Progressive Party and the New Party took to the streets in noisy, flag-waving motorcades to thank voters for their support.



UNLIKELY ALLIES — Retired General Raymundo Jarque, left, greeting Frank Fernandez, leader of the communist New People's Army, on Negros Island in the Philippines. General Jarque, who went into hiding to avoid arrest on graft charges, joined the group last week.

BRIEFLY ASIA

Hunger Strike Over Lama Choice

NEW DELHI — About 400 Tibetan monks and nuns near the northern India town of Dharamsala went on a hunger strike Sunday to protest Beijing's choice for the second-holiest figure in the Tibetan Buddhist community, the Press Trust of India said.

The communist Chinese government announced last Wednesday that 6-year-old Gyaincain Norbu from Tibet had been identified as the reincarnation of the late Panchen Lama.

But the Dalai Lama, who lives in exile in Dharamsala, announced in May that he had recognized 6-year-old Gedun Choekyi Nyima as the boy who had received the spirit of the 10th Panchen Lama, who died in 1989.

Bangladesh Reschedules Elections

DHAKA, Bangladesh — Parliamentary elections will be held Jan. 18, Bangladesh's election commission announced Sunday.

This is the second time Bangladesh has tried to schedule elections. Opposition parties threatened to boycott a vote scheduled for Dec. 15, saying that no election will be fair as long as Prime Minister Khalida Zia remains in power. They accuse her of rigging 1994 elections and want the new polls to be supervised by a caretaker government.

(Reuters)

CHARASIYAB, Afghanistan — Government planes bombed areas held by the rebel Taliban militia south of Kabul on Sunday. Mullah Boorjan, the senior Taliban commander in the market town of Charasiyab, 15 kilometers (nine miles) south of the Afghan capital, said government planes had dropped at least four bombs on civilian areas, killing five people and wounding eight.

In Kabul, an Afghan Defense Ministry spokesman confirmed that government planes had flown sorties overnight, but denied that they had hit civilian targets.

(Reuters)

Afghan Planes Bomb Rebel Areas

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(Reuters)

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EUROPE

The Battle to Succeed Papandreu Quietly Opens

By Celestine Bohlen
New York Times Service

ATHENS — With Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu confined to a hospital bed, Greek politics have receded behind a respectful shroud, mindful of the power still held by the ailing 76-year-old leader whose life now depends on a battery of machines.

All signs indicate that a succession battle is already under way, as official medical bulletins paint an ever gloomier picture of Mr. Papandreu's condition.

But even from his hospital bed, Mr. Papandreu — a tough politician

whose career has been full of surprises — has reportedly sent signals that he is still not ready to give up power. According to the chief government spokesman, Telemachos Chytris, the last note scribbled by the prime minister several days ago, as he was put back on a respirator, read, "I will survive."

Many, even among Mr. Papandreu's supporters, fear that he will attempt some political anointing of his wife, Dimitra Liani, 40, whose political ambitions helped create a rift inside his governing Panhellenic Socialist Movement earlier this year.

Mrs. Liani-Papandreu has been

shielded from the television cameras outside the Onassis Heart Center that have been tracking a constant stream of politicians who come to express their sympathy and concern for her husband.

Analysts here dismiss the rumors about a sickbed anointment of Mrs. Liani-Papandreu, although Mr. Papandreu's determination to assure a political role for his wife may well be a factor in the succession battle.

And if rumors are true, it is because of the vacuum created by Mr. Papandreu's long-standing refusal to name a successor, or even to set down guidelines on how the succession

should take place in the event of his death or resignation.

Mr. Chytris has indicated that Mr. Papandreu's job could be divided into two parts — with a prime minister to be elected by the Socialists' 170-member parliamentary majority, and a party leader to be chosen later at a party congress.

Akis Tsochatzopoulos, minister of the interior and Mr. Papandreu's loyal lieutenant, has already been deputized to fill in for the prime minister at the European Union summit meeting in Madrid on Dec. 15. A stalwart in the party, Mr. Tsochatzopoulos is mentioned along with several others as a

possible contender for Mr. Papandreu's job.

Condition 'Stabilizes'

Doctors on Sunday continued efforts to remove Mr. Papandreu from the respirator that has kept him alive for nearly a week. The Associated Press reported from Athens: "The condition of his health has stabilized and attempts to disconnect him from the respirator are continuing," said Dr. Grigoris Skalkeas. He added that Mr. Papandreu was also connected to a kidney machine and that he was being fed through a tube inserted in his stomach on Saturday.

BRIEFLY EUROPE

Italian Ex-Fascists Hold Rally

ROME — At least 150,000 people demonstrated in the first rally by the extreme-right National Alliance since it dumped its fascist credentials this year. The Italian police and media reported Sunday.

Organizers of the rally Saturday, who put the numbers at 250,000, avoided Piazza Venezia, a square where the former dictator Benito Mussolini harangued the crowds, opting for one normally associated with leftist gatherings. The party had been known as the Italian Social Movement. (AFP)

Austrian Offers Coalition Talks

VIENNA — Chancellor Franz Vranitzky, defending his record after nine years at the helm, said Sunday that he would discuss forming a coalition with any party except the far right after Dec. 17 elections.

In a television interview, the Social Democratic leader ruled out accepting any position other than chancellor, which could set him on yet another collision course with his estranged conservative coalition partner, Wolfgang Schüssel. (Reuters)

Chechen Amnesty Conditions Set

GROZNY, Russia — Chechen independence fighters could obtain an amnesty if they report to a new commission set up by President Boris N. Yeltsin, the head of Chechnya's pro-Moscow government said Sunday.

Doku Zagayev said at a news conference that the move was "a further step to restoring harmony in Chechnya" nearly a year after Russian troops first marched in to put down a three-year-old independence drive. (AFP)

Fire at Stockholm Ministries

STOCKHOLM — A fire damaged the government's main office building in central Stockholm on Sunday morning. Police suspected arson in the fire in the Rosenbad building, which houses the prime minister's office and several ministries.

Damage from the flames was limited to the restaurant section, though the entire ground floor suffered smoke damage. The prime minister's office was not damaged. (AP)

Calendar

European Union events scheduled for Monday:

BRUSSELS: Foreign ministers discuss the Madrid summit talks, the situation in the former Yugoslavia after the Dayton accords and sanctions on Nigeria.

BRUSSELS: The commissioner for Eastern Europe, Hans van den Broek, meets with Foreign Minister Mufa Kallass of Estonia.

BRUSSELS: The commissioner for social affairs, Padraig Flynn, meets with the Portuguese labor minister, Maria João Rodrigues.

Sources: Agence Europe, AFP

Germany's Greens Inch Away From Absolute Pacifism



Joschka Fischer, of the German Green Party, looking at a demonstrator's poster that reads, "Soldiers are Murderers."

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INTERNATIONAL

Canada's Bitter Pill on Joblessness

Proposed Cuts in Benefits Unveiled in Ottawa

By Anne Swardson
Washington Post Service

TORONTO — The Canadian government has introduced its long-awaited proposals to reduce Canada's unemployment benefits in the latest round of budget cuts that are changing the character of this socialist democracy.

As one of the most deficit-ridden and indebted nations in the developed world, Canada has acknowledged for some time that its expansive social safety net should be trimmed.

Last spring, Prime Minister Jean Chrétien issued a budget for the coming year that promised large reductions in health care, welfare and unemployment as well as a 14 percent reduction in the federal work force. But only now are Canadians getting

a look at the details of the changes and how individuals will be affected.

The cuts, announced Friday, will target frequent users of unemployment insurance and those who, when working, earn relatively high incomes.

The changes also affect such typically Canadian seasonal workers as fishermen and lumberjacks, who in some parts of the country can work for as little as 10 weeks out of the year and earn unemployment benefits the other 42.

"This is our attempt to make the unemployment insurance system more relevant to today's workplace," said Human Resources Minister Lloyd Axworthy. The current system "doesn't give people the chance or the ability to move back into the work force."

In the last 10 years, the Canadian un-

employment insurance program has exploded, with total costs doubling to \$12 billion and an increase in the number of beneficiaries to about 734,000.

The reaction to the proposed cuts was predictable. Unlike in France, where public sector workers are on strike, no one struck.

The few riots that do occur in Canada are usually confined to the warmer months. But there were outcries from the left and the middle that the plan announced undermined the essential character of the nation.

"This is a regressive reform," said Francine Lalonde, the labor expert for the opposition Bloc Québécois party in the House of Commons. "It is inequitable, it creates poverty and it is against employ-

ment."

Mrs. Sinatra, who watched the auction from a private room, said she was "thrilled." The singer himself, who turns 80 on Dec. 12, did not attend.

Short Takes

Historians rank James K. Polk, who served from 1845 to 1849, among the 10 most effective American presidents. His administration occupied Oregon, annexed Texas and acquired the California Territory. But a stamp issued last month to mark the bicentennial of the 11th president's birth is a dud at the post office: stamps of Marilyn Monroe, comic-strip characters or even the standard flag stamp are doing much better. Polk's stamp is small and sepia-toned. "Drab," conceded a postal employee. Said another, "It's a shame because he was a great man."

A billboard on the San Diego Freeway urges motorists, "Have fun — go home with a cab driver." According to the Los Angeles Times it turns out to be a brewery ad aimed at reducing drunk driving, not improving the social lives of cab drivers.

International Herald Tribune

AMERICAN TOPICS

Prices to Blink About at 'Ol' Blue Eyes' Sale

Frank Sinatra's personal belongings from his Rancho Mirage, California, estate drew \$2 million at a Christie's auction in New York last week. All but 10 of the 251 items were sold, some for far more than the estimates. A mailbox with "F. Sinatra" stenciled into the metal went for \$13,800, far more than the \$700 estimate.

The most valuable item went unsold: the American impressionist William Merritt Chase's "A Memory: In the Italian Villa," valued at \$450,000.

A 1976 Jaguar XJS sport coupe given to the singer as a wedding gift by his wife, Barbara, sold for \$79,500. The couple's custom-made golf cart, with "Ol' Blue Eyes" inscribed on the driver's side and "Lady Blue Eyes" on the passenger side, sold for \$20,700, far above the \$5,000 estimate.

Venezuelans Go to Polls Amid Gloom

The Associated Press

CARACAS — Venezuelans went to the polls Sunday to choose local lawmakers amid a general mood of disillusionment because of a persistent economic downturn and corruption scandals.

More than 10 million voters were eligible to cast ballots at 23,575 polling stations to elect 22 state governors, 370 state representatives, 330 mayors and 2,404 city council members.

President Rafael Caldera Rodriguez promised to provide a secure and tranquil environment for the voting and ordered 100,000 soldiers and other security personnel deployed.

Political analysts were predicting an extremely high abstention rate.

Venezuelans have become increasingly disillusioned because of corruption scandals, the most important of which brought down the former president Carlos Andrés Pérez Rodríguez.

In 1994, 17 major banks failed in the midst of a financial scandal that wiped out hundreds of millions of dollars in savings. The national currency, the bolívar, is currently worth about 330 to the dollar, considerably lower than the official rate of 170 to the dollar. Inflation hit 50 percent last year.

Planning Minister Edgar Paredes Pisani said Friday that the government had reached an agreement in principle with the International Monetary Fund to devalue the currency.



JOINT FORCE — A soldier waving a flag of Palestinian police into an Israeli base near Bethlehem. The area is to be handed over to Palestinians before Christmas. Jim Hollander/Reuters

Q&A / Civil vs. Religious Law

Israel's Deep Divisions

Menashe Kadishman, a figurative and metaphorical sculptor and painter and winner of the 1995 Israel Prize, is one of Israel's best known artists. A veteran of the 1956 Sinai campaign, he is also a peace advocate who was a vocal opponent of Israel's invasion of Lebanon in 1982. He spoke with Ken Shulman during a recent stop in Florence for an exhibition.

Q. How profoundly has the assassination of Yitzhak Rabin divided Israel?

A. We knew we had differences before the assassination, but we didn't know how powerful those divisions were. Today there are three Israeli nations: the Arab nation and the Jewish nation, which divides itself in two.

Q. What is the nature of this division among Israeli Jews?

A. It is the dispute between civil law and religious law, between those people who want to reconcile with the Palestinians, and those who want to expel them from the occupied territories.

Q. Do these religious people hate Arabs?

A. It has nothing to do with hating Arabs. I think they hate us more than they hate Arabs. They just want them somewhere else.

Most of these people have come from abroad, on a mission. Many of them come from America. And you don't leave a place like America to come to a place like Israel unless you have a mission. These people don't really live in Israel. They don't live in a country. They live in a holy shrine. They are waiting for the messiah to arrive on a white donkey. For them, Israel is a ruin, a palm tree, a place they come to kiss the grave of Abraham and to have a bar mitzvah by the Wailing Wall.

Israel is a holy place for many religious. But the Christians living in England or America don't think Israel is their country because their messiah was born there.

Q. There is a distinction. The American Jewish community provides substantial financial support to Israel. It's natural that the community would insist on having a say in the affairs of the state.

A. They have nothing to say. As long as I send my son to the army and they sent their sons to college in America, they have no right to say anything. In fact, I think they give their money to compensate for their guilt feelings. Recently my son told me that he was ready to die for his

country. I thought this was tragic. I told him that he should consider living for his country.

Q. Is there a difference between the extreme orthodoxy in Israel and the radical fundamentalists in the Arab countries?

A. I used to think there was. But that was before they killed our leader. That evening when Rabin was killed I came to the square to support him. The atmosphere was so nice, so peaceful. I didn't remember such a nice atmosphere.

In Israel you are always tense. You wake up in the morning feeling wonderful. Then a bus blows up. Somebody gets killed. You feel bad about giving back something that in a way is not even yours to give back. At the end of the day you hate everybody. We knew that there were problems. But perhaps we thought that because we were different, because we were Jews, these things wouldn't happen.

Q. Can Israel be a nonreligious state?

A. That is the irony. Everything we do here has to do with Judaism. We don't celebrate Christmas and Easter. We celebrate Hanukkah and Passover. The nonreligious people care just as much about the Bible as the religious people do.

Everybody gives examples from the Bible to support his point of view. Clinton quoted from the Bible at Rabin's funeral. The religious people criticize us for not living according to religious law. But then they go ahead and break the most important religious law of all: thou shalt not kill.

They killed Rabin. And a few days later a Yeshivah student goes and urinates on his grave. I felt like I had been struck on the head with a stone. What kind of person does that?

Q. Will fanatics succeed in blocking the peace process?

A. The peace process is going ahead. The Jews and the Palestinians must make peace. Both are sons of Abraham. And both have a right to this land. We must live according to our beliefs.

The real estate is not so important. If the temple were still standing today in Jerusalem, we would have to renovate it, redo the roof, put in air conditioning. You don't have to install air conditioning into the Ten Commandments.

And if you have a conscience, you realize that you can't come to this land and say it is only yours. There have always been Arabs here. There is a mosque on Mount Moriah. And they didn't kick the Jews out when they built it.

FBI Stops Sale of Moon Rock

NASA Suspects a Lunar Speck Was Stolen

By Kathy Sawyer
Washington Post Service

who helped develop food packaging for the moon missions.

The catalogue said the moon rock had been given to Mr. Trochelmann "by an astronaut who was a close personal friend." However, after that was quoted in a newspaper story last week, Alan Bean, an Apollo 12 astronaut, denied that he or any of his crew had access to the lunar samples they brought back.

Auction officials acknowledged that the catalogue item was a mistake, resulting from a misunderstanding about what the brothers had said. The Trochelmanns only claimed the sample had come from the Apollo 12 mission, not from the astronauts themselves.

Ms. Hawley said some lunar samples have been reported missing from research laboratories, or during shipment or from "educational resource centers." And President Richard M. Nixon made gifts (totaling 259 grams) to a few heads of state, she said, but the records do not indicate which countries they were. Those would no longer be considered U.S. property.

The only other lunar sample ever sold was smaller than a peppercorn and came from a Russian unmanned mission.

Phillips officials said they were still convinced the rock was a genuine lunar sample.

The catalogue states that it was authenticated by Robert Curtis Walter, "a geologist with experience in geochemistry, volcanology and igneous petrology."

He performed "an extensive

involved macroscopic, petrographic, geochemical and geochronological analyses," the catalogue says, and he concluded that "the rock is extraterrestrial in origin and that the analytical results are most consistent with the rock form of the moon."

While satisfied of its origins, however, Phillips' senior vice president Claudia A. Florian became concerned about who had legal title to the rock, and Phillips was "anxious to do the right thing," said an auction spokesman. So Florian turned to NASA for help in resolving the issue before the auction.

Ms. Hawley said, a retired postal investigator who had read about the sale called NASA's moon rock curator and told him that the Postal Investigative Service is carrying an unsolved case in its records involving a 1970 theft from a shipment that included a lunar sample on its way to the University of California at Los Angeles.

The thief was caught, convicted and jailed, Ms. Hawley said, but he never told authorities what he did with the stolen goods. Officials found the case in NASA's records, which contain weights and descriptions of every scrap of moon rock inventoried, and found that the weight of the missing sample is similar to the weight of the specimen being offered for sale.

NASA called in the "appropriate federal enforcement authorities," Ms. Hawley said, and the FBI took away the specimen.

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INTERNATIONAL

Getting 20,000 U.S. Troops to Bosnia: More Than Just a Day's Work



A UN soldier clearing barbed wire from the gate of Tuzla air base on Sunday before the arrival of U.S. troops.

Spain Won't Change Its NATO Status

Agence France-Press

MADRID — Spain has no plans to join NATO's military command even though its foreign minister has become the alliance's new secretary-general, Prime Minister Felipe González said Sunday.

"Spain is a faithful ally, but things have to be taken as they are," he said in a press conference with President Bill Clinton and the European Commission president, Jacques Santer, here for a Euro-American summit meeting.

The selection of Javier Solana as Mardariaga for the top civilian job in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization "presumes no change in status" in

Spain's relationship with the alliance, the prime minister said.

The Spanish press had reported Sunday that Mr. Solana's bid for the NATO leadership won Washington's support because the minister favored Spain's military being integrated into the NATO command structure.

Mr. Solana, who once opposed Spanish membership in NATO, will be taking over in Brussels just as the alliance embarks on its biggest mission ever, the deployment of 60,000 peacekeepers in Bosnia.

■ Opposition to Solana

Hours after the selection of Mr.

Solana as NATO's secretary general, signs of opposition appeared on Capitol Hill. The New York Times reported from Washington.

Several Republican senators — Bob Dole, Jesse Helms, John S. McCain 3d, Paul D. Coverdale, Strom Thurmond and Olympia Snowe — sent a letter to President Clinton opposing Mr. Solana as "a dedicated Socialist with an extensive public record in opposition to NATO."

The Senate has no power to block the appointment, which is decided by the NATO allies, but the senators are opposing it as Mr. Clinton is trying to get support for U.S. participation in the Bosnia peace force.

Joining Clinton on Bosnia, Dole Feels Tug of Patriotism

By Helen Dewar
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Best known as a legislative fixer, partisan slasher or awkward combination of the two, the Senate majority leader, Bob Dole, is giving the world a glimpse of what many colleagues regard as the essential Dole: the wounded, decorated World War I veteran who never forgot how to salute his commander in chief.

When he agreed to support President Bill Clinton's plan to send 20,000 American troops to Bosnia to help enforce a fragile peace, Mr. Dole reached back to what supporters and detractors alike refer to as his "old values," including a conviction that partnership stops at the water's edge, especially when American lives are at stake.

After playing every angle on issues ranging from Hollywood to guns and gay rights in his bid for the Republican presidential nomination, Mr. Dole appeared to be driven by some kind of inner force to give at least grudging support to the president he is trying to replace, according to close colleagues.

Even those who suggested he may also have had some political motives agreed the move was consistent with everything he has done since he fought back from near-fatal injuries suffered while he was leading an assault on a German machine gun nest in Italy in 1945.

His withered right arm a permanent reminder of his sacrifice, Mr. Dole is moved to tears by the sound of patriotic music and messages.

He argues with presidents on foreign policy but does not challenge their decisions when troops are headed into harm's way. He still bristles at House and Senate Democratic leaders who opposed President George Bush's plan to send ground troops to the Gulf in early 1991.

"I think what you saw in Bob Dole was an instinctive respect for the office of president and the Constitution," said Senator John S. McCain 3d, an Arizona Republican and a decorated war hero from another generation and another war — Vietnam — who teamed up with Mr. Dole of Bosnia even though he is supporting one of Mr. Dole's rivals for the nomination, Senator Phil Gramm of Texas.

"He was under a lot of pressure but he did what his whole history said he would do. He supported his president, his country and, probably most importantly to him, his country's troops," said Senator Joseph I. Lieberman, a Connecticut Democrat who is another key player in the Bosnia debate.

Mr. Dole may have put it most directly in his somber speech to the Senate on Thursday. "The president has the constitutional power as commander in chief to send these forces. The Congress cannot stop this troop deployment from happening. If we would try to cut off funds, we would harm the men and women in the

military who have already been gun to arrive in Bosnia," he said.

So what if it looks as though he is helping Mr. Clinton? Senator Dole asks with a trace of impatience. "We have only one president at a time. He is the commander in chief."

On the surface, it appears that Mr. Dole was taking the kind of political risks he has tried to avoid in his role as front-runner

for the Republican nomination. But the risks may be less than those they seem and less than those that might have arisen out of a direct confrontation with Mr. Clinton, some Republican strategists say.

At the same time, Mr. Dole has mitigated his risks — and demonstrated some consistency with his earlier criticism of Mr. Clinton's Bosnia policy — by insisting that any Senate resolution of support include conditions aimed at ensuring the troops' safety and laying the groundwork for their "timely

exit with a minimum of political risk and a maximum of military honor."

The conditions will insist that the U.S. forces be limited to a military mission, excluding "nation building," and that Bosnian Muslims be armed and trained as rapidly as possible to establish a military balance in the region, according to Mr. McCain.

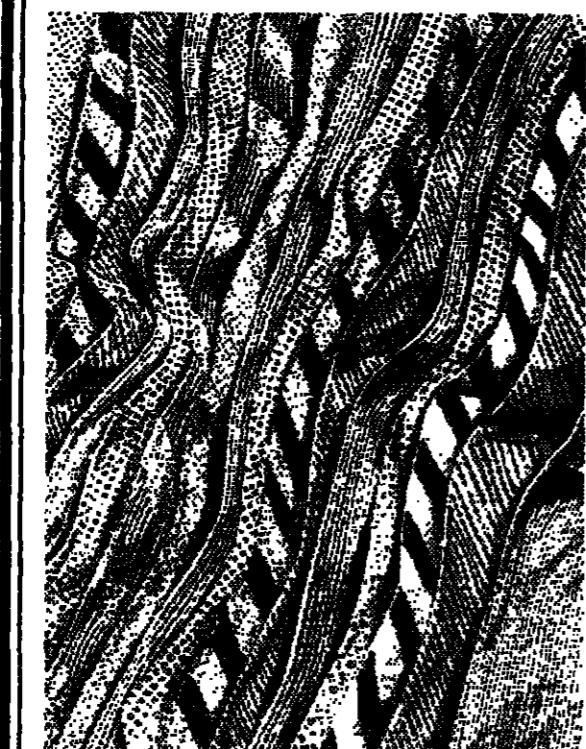
The day after his speech supporting the mission, Mr. Dole took further steps to distinguish his position from the president's, by issuing a statement emphasizing the conditions, and saying he remained "deeply concerned" about what he sees as "inadequate administration plans for training and equipping the Bosnian forces."

Even with Mr. Dole's support, there could be strong resistance in the Senate to a resolution of support for the operation, especially from his party's right wing, which may insist on a vote on a resolution opposing the deployment.

While it would be hard to beat a joint Clinton-Dole effort, the debate could stir up problems for Mr. Dole among hardliners uncomfortable with his deal-cutting ways.

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By Rick Atkinson
Washington Post Service

FRIEDBERG, Germany — They square turn to turreted 70-ton symbols of American power: a fleet of Abrams tanks bound for Bosnia with names like Chaos and Contravene and Cause of Death stenciled on their gun barrels.

But however intimidating they may be as potential peace enforcers, the hard truth is that these tanks remain parked in western Germany about 1200 kilometers (800 miles) from northeast Bosnia. And getting them from here to there — along with thousands of other vehicles and more than 20,000 U.S. troops — is the biggest challenge military logisticians have faced since the Gulf War five years ago.

The U.S. Army's plan for Bosnia is simple in concept, immensely complex in detail. Virtually all U.S. ground forces will deploy on 400 trains across Germany and the Czech Republic to an "intermediate staging base" at Kapovar in southern Hungary. There they will transfer to trucks and snake south through eastern Croatia before crossing the Sava River into Bosnia on an army-built bridge.

In Sector Tuzla the forces will disperse to approximately 10 fortified compounds. From these forts the soldiers will send out tank patrols on three-day missions to sweep along the "zone of separation" between the warring factions. After three days, a patrol will return to base and another will head out. After a year, everyone comes home.

The Americans, of course, will not be in Bosnia alone: More than 20 countries are expected to contribute troops or other military assistance to Operation Joint Endeavor. In the U.S. zone, for example, the 1st Armor Division's 1st Brigade, occupying a wide swath from the Sava River to Tuzla, will be flanked on the east by a Russian brigade and on the west by a Nordic brigade.

Many questions remain unresolved, many problems await solutions. And no one underestimates the hurdles in deploying the force safely and sustaining it for 12 months.

"This deployment business is hard, lots of moving pieces," said Lieutenant Colonel Walter N. Anderson, commander of the 4th

Battalion of the 67th Armor Regiment and the owner of Chaos, Contravene and Cause of Death. "But we'll get there. It will fall into place even if it won't always be pretty."

Despite the macabre ring of deploying combat forces by troop train, army planners have long considered rail the best option for getting the 1st Armor to the Balkans. Going by sea would mean traveling to harbors in north Germany or Italy, then boarding ships, then disembarking in Croatia, then driving for at least nine more on treacherous roads to Tuzla.

The army has long been accustomed to moving heavy equipment by train to training grounds in eastern Bavaria. But the foray into eastern Europe brings several wrinkles. Planners must deal with harsh weather and German labor laws; it is not certain, according to one commander, whether trains can be loaded on Sundays.

Movement of the U.S. force will probably require about 400 trains at an estimated cost of 180,000 marks (\$125,000) each, officials said. An average of 10 to 12 trains a day will head east, with deployment of the entire division taking 40 to 60 days. The first dozen trains, hauling a U.S. vanguard to begin building the staging base at Kapovar, will leave this week; the vast majority will not depart until a peace treaty is signed in Paris on Dec. 14.

Armor vehicles will be driven up concrete ramps and onto flatcars with ammunition in the turrets, 40 rounds for an Abrams tank. Each unit has been told to take enough spare parts and supplies to last 30 days. Troops will board passenger cars with a five-day supply of food and water — 15 packaged Meals Ready to Eat per soldier and 10 gallons of water.

Kapovar, site of an immense military airfield, will serve first as a transit point and then as a logistics base. Plans call for Lieutenant General Creighton Abrams Jr., commander of V Corps in Germany, to move to Hungary as a forward field commander. Once the troops cross into Bosnia, they will fall under the control of Admiral Leighton W. Smith Jr. of the navy, NATO's southern commander.

The colossal forward logistics bases of yore, like Long Binh in Vietnam or Dhahran in Saudi Arabia, will not be replicated in Hungary or Tuzla. Army contractors plan to buy

some bulk supplies, notably fuel, from suppliers in eastern Europe. Some material will be flown directly to Tuzla air base, hub of the U.S. sector. The Air Force expects a steady flow of C-5, C-141 and C-130 traffic from air force bases in Germany; the air force also has a new fleet of C-17s based in Charleston, South Carolina, capable of flying directly from the United States. Some supplies may be dropped by parachute to remote encampments, particularly if roads are blocked by snow.

"Our instructions have been to prepare to get an airfield up and running, and to be ready to run it 24 hours a day," said Major Bob Williams, spokesman for the air force in Europe.

To a large extent, the routes and territory south of the Hungarian border remain terra incognita. Army commanders have had little opportunity to reconnoiter routes or potential base camp sites. "We're guessing a bit at this point," one officer said.

After spending a couple of days at Kapovar, units will board trucks for the trip south. The 160-kilometer (100-mile) journey to the Sava River should take less than a day. There the army will build a temporary staging base on the north bank in Croatia. Engineers will lay a single-lane pontoon bridge across the Sava northwest of Brcko, about 50 kilometers north of Tuzla.

Then, Bosnia. The troops' immediate task will be marking the zone of separation agreed to in the Ohio peace accord. Using portable global positioning systems that use satellites to provide precise map coordinates, soldiers will mark the zone with green and orange fluorescent stakes. The zone extends for more than 320 kilometers (200 miles) across the U.S. sector.

Patrols will try to minimize infiltration across the zone and to keep the warring parties apart; commanders say their patrols will follow unpredictable patterns and will include "thunder runs" on the roads at night to emphasize American mobility.

All this will be done gingerly, because the region is strewn with mines. "Mine clearing will take years, not months," said Colonel Gregory Fontenot, the 1st Brigade commander. "And I've only got months."

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Shell and Nigeria

Royal Dutch/Shell, the world's largest oil company, suggests that it is merely a benign bystander to the tyrannical rule of Nigeria. After the indefensible execution of Ken Saro-Wiwa and eight other members of the minority Ogoni tribe, Shell's position is untenable. If the company is determined to remain in Nigeria, it must use its considerable influence there to restrain the government.

Since the hanging of Mr. Saro-Wiwa and the other Ogoni dissidents last month, Shell has presented with plans to build a \$4 billion natural gas project in partnership with Nigeria's ruling generals. As protests swelled, Shell, normally reticent, replied with a flurry of press releases and paid advertisements. Shell insists that it pleaded quietly for the dissidents' lives and that pulling out of the gas project would punish all Nigerians. The London- and Hague-based corporation had the gall to suggest that public pressure to cancel the executions only hardened the Nigerian military, as if those who protested the killings were somehow responsible for them.

There is no evidence that Shell intervened privately on behalf of the Ogoni defendants before their trial. After Mr. Saro-Wiwa was found guilty, the company said that "it is not for a commercial organization to interfere with the legal processes of a sovereign state."

But Mr. Saro-Wiwa was not even near the scene of the crimes alleged against him. Only when the hangings were imminent did Cor Herkstroeter, Royal Dutch/Shell's chairman, write to Nige-

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Legitimacy in Burma

Four months after her release from house arrest, the Burmese opposition leader and Nobel Peace Prize laureate Daw Aung San Suu Kyi is again confounding her tormentors. The ruling junta in Burma detained her for nearly six years as punishment for leading a pro-democracy party. Her party went on to win elections in 1990. But voiding the vote proved a debacle for the junta, which calls itself the State Law and Order Restoration Council. Censured internationally and isolated in its region, the junta presides over a crumbling economy and a disaffected people.

Having ended her house arrest, the junta would have earned applause if it had opened negotiations with Aung San Suu Kyi's National League for Democracy, as she urged. Instead, contending that it wanted to forge "an enduring state constitution," the junta sought her participation in a stage-managed convention that was to draft a new charter assuring its permanent dominance. Rightly, she has

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Let the Fish Catch Up

American fisheries are in such bad shape that even a Congress that doesn't believe in regulation wants to regulate them. The House of Representatives last month passed, 388 to 37, and the Senate is considering legislation that would impose tight new restrictions on the fishing industry in order to save it — by first saving the fish. It is the right thing to do: the fish and fishermen alike would be better off had it been done long ago.

The U.S. government has been trying for 19 years to regulate the fisheries without appearing to do so — to keep its distance while at the same time limiting the catch offshore to prevent the decline of commercially valuable species. Rather than do the regulating itself directly, it set up a series of regional councils through which the industry was supposed to regulate itself. The deference was misplaced. In some cases the system has been a success, but in too many others it has been a failure. Overfishing has continued, until some of the famous New England fisheries have been exhausted; they have had to be closed in hopes that the depleted species can recover.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Comment

Clinton Deserves Support

NATO says it wants to begin implementation of the military aspects of the [Bosnia] agreement, with some 60,000 troops tasked with enforcing cease-fires, territorial agreements and free return of refugees. The European Union [says] it and the World Bank are planning an immediate pledging conference to gather aid for Bosnia. The U.S. president, after all his team's hard work on the peace talks, now deserves the immediate and full support of [Americans] in carrying out the practical tasks required.

—The Jerusalem Post.

The Refugees Are the Crux of the Bosnia Challenge

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON — The wild card in the Bosnia peace agreement is its guarantee of a right of return for refugees and of restoration of their property or compensation for it. In "Annex 7" lies a potential for great hope as well as additional heartbreak. This is the deeply subversive provision that could over time make war-fractured Bosnia multiethnic again.

It could, in short, erase or ease the forced population transfers ("ethnic cleansing") that became the driving force and shame of the war.

Yes, it sounds crazy and implausible to be dangling before the survivors the prospect of going home and in some material sense of being made whole.

The offer theoretically applies to Bosnia's 1.3 million internally displaced persons, its 700,000 citizens now in other former Yugoslav states and its 800,000 further-flung refugees. By population share (around two-thirds), that is equal to 170 million American refugees.

After all, ethnic cleansing, although routinely deplored, is in many quarters discreetly hailed. Better that people who have demonstrated that they cannot live together not be compelled to live together, the line goes. Powerful currents are tugging the Bosnian diaspora to yield to the

map carved by the war and to go about rebuilding their lives in place. Wouldn't that be easier for them as well as for us?

The case for refugee return — for re-scrambling a Bosnian egg unscrambled at such hideous cost — arises first from an appeal for decency for the individual survivors. Not all refugees would take up the offer, even if the Bosnian parties had fully met their Dayton pledge to permit return "in safety, without risk of harassment, intimidation, persecution, or discrimination, particularly on account of their ethnic origin, religious belief, or political opinion." But it is right to make the offer.

Passage back is to be policed by foreign civilians, not by American servicemen. Many refugees would no doubt ask strictly for compensation; a procedure is to be laid down by a special commission and financed by foreigners.

In an American political setting wary of a creeping "nation-building" mission, this set of tasks must necessarily be handed off to the Europeans.

The refugee-return case in the second instance expresses the political philosophy behind American diplomacy at a certain level. Listen to the principal architect

and mechanic of the process, Richard Holbrooke: "Dayton was not the creation of two different countries inside Bosnia. It's one country with" — see what comes first — "rights of refugees to return, open roads, free elections, a single, central government, and a merger of two hostile forces, the Serbs and the Croats and Muslims ... This is going to be one country. If it isn't, then we will have failed."

Mr. Holbrooke may hear music that others tune out. Many Americans, thinking short-term, might be happy to finesse the whole issue of return and to deal as best they can with the residue of ethnic cleansing. Still, the idea of refugee and property relief goes beyond a moral quest and a hopeful political design. There can be no firmer practical basis for a durable settlement than to move beyond stopgap humanitarianism and to treat some of the real grievances of the people who lost most in the war. This is a recurrent theme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, a veteran actor deep into the Bosnian muck.

You may wonder, as do I, why the Bosnian parties — especially the Serbs and Croats, in some ways the war's winners — would sign without fuss or amendment the demanding, far-reaching refugee and property obligations. Nine pages of them were drafted in advance at the State Department, with a UN assist, and presented by the United States at Dayton. Perhaps the parties mean to be selective about delivery, to use the language to accommodate some of their own people — repopulation of lost areas is particularly a Muslim interest — and to unload some others not their own, although dumping of involuntary returnees is banned.

You may wonder further about cases occupied by a Serb who was earlier uprooted by Croats. The returning Serb who finds himself living next door to the Muslim who killed his children. The Croat who finds the compensation award a pitance and tardy at that.

You get the picture. Even with the vaguely promised international assistance, awful days await.

To close the issue of ethnic cleansing and to moot revenge — those long-term purposes are at the political and personal core of a focus on refugees. Attention to them will have a bountiful impact on the post-Cold War conflicts that currently put 25 million uprooted people on the treatment list of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees across the globe. Neglect will have an incalculable fallout of its own.

The Washington Post.

It Hasn't Worked Quickly in Haiti and It Won't in Bosnia

By Thomas L. Friedman

WASHINGTON — Just a couple of months ago when you asked administration officials exactly how the Bosnia peacekeeping operation would unfold, they would answer: "Think Haiti" — we go in big, stabilize the situation on the ground, bring in civilian reconstruction teams, hold elections and we're out of there in a year.

Well, think again. Haiti is no longer touted as the model for Bosnia, because the U.S.-led effort to restore democracy there is deteriorating. As America goes into Bosnia, it should still "think Haiti" but as a cautionary tale about the limits of American power to remake a country.

The U.S. military achieved its objectives in Haiti, ousting the old regime and restoring basic security. But the political, economic and police objectives, which accompanied that military mission, are all in jeopardy today.

American officials were convinced when they restored Haiti's

president, Jean-Bertrand Aristide, to power that he really had abandoned his populist, radical impulses. But several weeks ago he suggested that he would not give up power after elections for a new president on Dec. 17. Then he told U.S. officials he would. Then he told his followers: "If you want three more years, I will not turn my back on you."

This past Thursday he said he is really, really will step down. In the meantime, though, the other candidates have been afraid to campaign because it seemed that Mr. Aristide might stay on, and the main opposition parties were already boycotting because of complaints that the election process was not impartial.

U.S. officials always said in Haiti that prosperity would be the ultimate peacekeeper. But foreign investors have been reluctant to come in, and Mr. Aristide has hesitated to institute the pri-

vatization reforms demanded by the IMF, so his government has not received the \$125 million in foreign aid for this fiscal year, which is half its budget. The number of boat people fleeing Haiti for Florida is again on the rise.

The military plan in Haiti was for the U.S.-U.N. peacekeepers to hand over control to a newly created, uncorrupted Haitian police force on Feb. 29. Some of those new police have been trained, and put through U.S. human rights courses. Others have not. On Thanksgiving Day one of these new policemen went on a shooting spree that triggered massive rioting in Haiti's Cité Soleil slum. Few police have dared venture there since.

"It is obvious that the administration would like to tiptoe away from Haiti, declaring it a success, but unless our objectives in the areas of elections, police and economics are more

fully achieved, the effort of the international community could easily unravel," said Robert Pastor, Jimmy Carter's adviser on Haiti during Mr. Carter's administration there. "Without a concerted effort to bring the opposition into the presidential elections, the outcome will not be stable or legitimate."

The ultimate lesson of Haiti is not that America should stay out of Bosnia. President Bill Clinton did the right thing in Haiti — trying to restore democracy. Haiti is a better, more secure place today because of that. No, the real lesson of Haiti is humility.

With enough troops and money, you can make some difference for the better. But even that limited improvement is easily eroded, or overwhelmed by the habits of generations, unless peacekeepers, international organizations and aid workers are prepared to stay on the job for a long, long time. Bosnia will be no different.

I phoned Lakhdar Brahimi,

who heads United Nations operations in Haiti, and asked him what he has learned there that might be of use in Bosnia. He captured neatly the humbling, ambiguous reality of trying to rebuild failed states. He said:

"Look, Haiti is a country with 200 years of horrible history. It would be totally naive to think you can put it right with 20,000 troops in a year. With operations like Haiti (and Bosnia), the international community is embarking on something completely new for itself, and for which it does not yet have all the skills. It isn't even sure what it wants and certainly doesn't have all the money it needs to do it."

"So we take account by the hand and accompany it a little bit, while it tries to stand on its own two feet. We don't do it perfectly, but it's still useful, even if it doesn't create paradise. But no one should kid themselves. It's a constant uphill struggle."

The New York Times.

From Sweet Success in Ireland to Bosnia Sourness in Germany

By Maureen Dowd

B AUMHOLDER, Germany — In the land of Joyce and Years, of terrible beauty and widening gyres, you don't hear much psychobabble. So the Irish cocked a brow when President Bill Clinton called their bloody tribal war a diversity issue and advised the South, since it has "more emotional and physical space," to do some outreach with the North. (Less IRA, more interface, less terrorism, more closure.)

But that was, excuse the expression, small potatoes.

Mr. Clinton had cuffed John Major, and in return the Irish gave him the two best days of his presidency, cooing over Himself like a doting granny.

At home he is depicted in "Saturday Night Live" skits as glut-

tonous and insecure. In Ireland he was Jack Kennedy and the World Cup rolled into one. It was the presidency that he had dreamed of but never experienced.

"Bosnia, Palestine and now Northern Ireland have yielded to his magic touch," raved the front page of The Irish Times. "Is there no stopping this guy?"

There was none of the sarcasm of the London press, like The Daily Telegraph headline describing the president's meeting with the bewigged, costumed officials at Westminster. "Cherub-faced hick makes peace with the men in tights."

In Ireland, the prodigal son of the Cassidy clan was celebrated as a statesman, a saint, an angel of peace, a ruddy handsome devil "with a bottomless bucket of charm," the most powerful man on earth and "King Billy."

From Derry to Dublin, looking out at the ripples of American flags and hearing chants of "We Want Bill," Mr. Clinton got that look of flushed, political ecstasy that suffuses him around big, adoring crowds. (You may not remember it, my fellow Americans, it has been so long.)

An American president had never gone to Northern Ireland, and in the lovely walled square of Derry the audience was enthralled as the president helicopterized in to "Danny Boy." A priest grabbed

several women to dance a jig, and parents hoisted freckle-faced children on their shoulders to see, as Seamus Heaney said, hope rhyme with history.

"My own children have grown up in the troubles and now I have grandchildren and I hope they will not grow up with the troops on the street and the violence and the worry and the fear," said Marian McGeehan, 42, who works at a community playground. "We want to get on with our lives."

But as the Emerald Isle disappeared in a gray mist like Brigadoon, the president found himself facing a crowd more resentful than grateful. At Smith Army Barracks in Germany, he talked to young soldiers who will go to Bosnia, and to their families. As he explained why America must send troops to that muddy, snowy, murderous terrain, Melissa Gammie, the 21-year-old wife of a soldier who clears land mines, offered a mordant running commentary.

When the president said the division had trained long and hard, she objected. "Not for this." When he said the mission would be clearly defined, she called softly, "Boo." When he said that the task force was ready to roll, she muttered, "That's a bald-faced lie." When he said that the soldiers were about to do "something very important for the world," she snapped, "I don't want to be a 21-year-old widow with two kids."

Her friend Alicia Gross, a 19-year-old sergeant's wife toiling 2½ years old Kelsey, said: "Morale is very, very low here. My husband

is all hoo-ha to go, but he just got back, and now he has to leave again before Christmas? He hasn't even had a chance to drive his new Dodge yet."

Chris, a 23-year-old soldier, didn't want to use his name but stopped to talk near a row of armored tanks about a conflict he does not understand and a city named Sarajevo he can't pronounce. "To tell you the truth, it just seems that every time an election is coming up, all the presidents decide to do something big," he said. "I feel real bad for the women and children in Bosnia, but why can't they settle in their own selves? I have a 1-year-old daughter I might never see again."

In Ireland, Mr. Clinton discovered the joys of being a foreign policy president. In Germany, where his motorcade passed people holding signs that read "Draft Dodge Go Home" and "The President Who Stole Christmas," he got a taste of the perils.

The New York Times.

Congress Has to Agree

T HE framers of the U.S. Constitution knew that the British king could use military force against other countries without legislative involvement. They gave to Congress the responsibility for deciding matters of war and peace. The president was left with the power to "repel sudden attacks." He has no general power to initiate military action, this principle was an axiom of republican government.

—Louis Fisher, commenting in The New York Times.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1895: Reichstag Opens

BERLIN — The session of the Reichstag opened in the Royal Castle. The Speech from the Throne's passage dealing with foreign affairs is as follows: "The friendly relations of the Empire with all the foreign Powers continue unchanged. In conjunction with Russia and France, Germany attempted to prevent further complications which were threatened by the war between the great Eastern Asiatic Allies. The deplorable situation in the Turkish Empire has our serious attention."

Even David Letterman boasted to Mr. Gates this week of how little he knows about computers.

If he and the millions of Americans like him were to actually read "The Road Ahead," they would discover that digital ignorance offers no protection from a future that will arrive whether people want it or not.

The New York Times.

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eighteen years of age and \$50 for each child. The Order takes effect on the International Boundary across which many unemployed Americans are coming into the Dominion. There is high unemployment in parts of the Dominion which is unlikely to improve.

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1945: Sought in Japan

TOKYO — General Douglas MacArthur struck a blow at the roots of Japan's feudal industrial and political systems by ordering the arrest of 59 top Japanese leaders. The move reached even into the imperial household, including Prince Morimasa Nishimoto. Officers marked for arrest include political leaders, several generals and admirals, two newspaper executives and a number of industrialists and bankers who pumped money into the Japanese war machine. On the list was Kiyoshi Gomi, former president of the Mitsubishi heavy industries organization.

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THE AMERICAS

Japan Mobilizes to Root Out Invading Spider

By Kevin Sullivan
and Mary Jordan
Washington Post Service

TOKYO — With vacuums and fun-guys, tweezers and chopsticks, nets and jars, Japan has gone to war against the tiny redback spider.

Since the first one was found near Osaka on Sept. 11, health officials in hard hats have peered down wells and flipped over manhole covers; they have searched cracks in gravestones and swept schoolyards and parks. Emergency shipments of antitoxin were airlifted from Australia, where the poisonous spider is native. Television newscasts deliver urgent updates on the hunt nightly, and a newspaper carried the front-page heading: "Redbacks Spin Web of Fear in Osaka."

Recently, the search widened to Tokyo. Television reports showed men in white gloves turning over cinder blocks and poking at bushes, with the logo "Archipelago Panic!" in the cor-

ner of the screen. There was a close-up of one spider moving in slow motion to spooky, dramatic music.

So far, no one has reported being bitten. Nonetheless, Japan has mounted a huge, well-coordinated offensive to eradicate the unwanted tropical intruder.

"We are doing our best because we know that if we are bitten, it is life-threatening; that's why we are being so serious," said Chotaro Arakawa, one of the health officials leading the effort.

The spider war has caused great amusement in Australia, where redbacks are regarded as little more than a nuisance. Most backyards have a few.

"It's getting huge play back home because of how big a joke it is," said Andrew Butcher, an Australian journalist based in Tokyo. "It's impossible to live in Australia and not see them. They're fairly timid spiders. But Japan is in a panic. The whole thing is hilarious."

The redback is about 5 centimeters (2 inches) long. Its bite kills maybe a hand-

ful of people around the world each year. No one in Australia has died since the antitoxin was developed in 1956.

Most people who are bitten recover after a few days of feeling sick. Wasps can be more dangerous.

Last week, 1,127 redbacks had been captured near Osaka, and 100 had been found in Mie Prefecture on Japan's east coast, causing new worry that the infestation had not been contained.

Health authorities believe a few spiders probably arrived as stowaways in a cargo shipment from Australia or some other tropical region a couple of years ago, and since then they have been quietly spreading.

Trade Minister Bob McMullan of Australia said last week that Australia was not responsible for the spiders, and he called Japanese publicity about them "alarmist."

More than 800 of the redbacks were found in the drain of a public pool in Sakai a week ago, said Seiji Yoshimoto, the Osaka prefectural government of-

LANGUAGE

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — Put away that stack of catalogues; turn off the infomercials. Instead, if your friends and family have been good this year and are moderately literate, give them books about the English language. Here are some to choose from, beginning with an up-dated dictionary.

Webster's *New World College Dictionary*, Third Edition (\$22.95). This is the dictionary of first reference of The New York Times and The Associated Press. The update has the soothing new sense of *challenged* as "handicapped," (baldies are "follically challenged"), and the addition of *aroma therapy* is not to be sniffed at. But why include *digirado* (the Australian aborigine's wind instrument) when a popular cognate like *digirado* (the computer literate, on the analogy of *literato*) cannot be accessed?

Japanese tourism brings big money into Australia, and some there are worried that the spider episode might make Japanese less enthusiastic about visiting. Australia's deputy consul general in Osaka, Derek Brown, said that because the antitoxin was flown in from Australia does not mean that is where the creatures came from.

"I don't want to create a huge fuss over this, but no one is sure where they came from," he said, adding that Indonesia and India also have redbacks.

"I'm quite amazed myself," Mr. Brown said of the Japanese response to the spiders. "They've found over 1,000 spiders and no one has been bitten. That seems to suggest it is not a very aggressive spider."

America has four outstanding college-size dictionaries. (Merriam-Webster, which traces its lineage to Noah himself, has a trademark on the word *collegiate*, which means "about 1,500 words.") Random House also uses the name Webster in its title, but American Heritage, the largest and most prescriptive of the group, finds its own initials are enough. They're all different, and all great; my own "favorite dictionary" is the *Century of 1896*, though the 12 volumes have given me this backache.

"The Describer's Dictionary," by David Grabs (Norton, trade paperback, \$14.95). This is the modifier's book of the year, the only dictionary that tells you the word for "flashing occasionally or fitfully" is *winking*, "flashing regularly" is *blinking*, *stroboscopic*, and "flashing weakly or going out" is *fluttering*.

Under "species adjectives," using reverse-dictionary technique, you can find the expected *feline* for "catlike" and *leonine* for "like a lion," but how about *piscine*, *ichthyoid* for "fishy," *strigine* for "owlish," *marid* for "like a rat or mouse" and *sulline* for "like a hog"?

"Action Grammar," by Joanne Feierman (\$10, Fireside Book paperback). A straightforward, jargon-free usage book. Under "Lies Your English Teacher Told You," she includes, "Sometimes periods and commas go inside the quotation marks and sometimes they go outside; it depends on the sentence." That's properly branded a lie. "In the United States, periods and commas always go inside quotation marks.... This is the American system. The rest of the English-speaking world uses the more logical system.... The only Americans who do not follow the American style in this matter are lawyers." A *Dictionary of Modern Legal Us-*

age

Main Points of EU-U.S. Plan

Range Is Wide on Joint Action Agenda

Agence France-Presse
Following are the main points of the European Union-United States Joint Action Plan signed in Madrid by President Bill Clinton, Prime Minister Felipe González of Spain and President Jacques Santer of the European Commission:

Promoting peace and stability, democracy and development:
• Pledge to work together to implement peace in Bosnia. This includes a commitment to burden sharing on humanitarian aid and reconstruction but does not resolve how the costs will be split.

Support for the Middle East peace process. Both sides will work to open their markets to goods from the Palestinian territories and to encourage free trade in the region.

Support for reform in Eastern Europe. Closer coordination of macro and micro economic assistance to ensure initiatives are complementary.

Creation of a High Level Consultative Group on Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Assistance to improve response to emergencies.

Joint initiatives on count-

ries that violate human rights. Reinforcement of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees.

Cooperation on blueprint for reforming the UN budget and increased accountability.

Joint action on global challenges:

• Increased cooperation in fighting international crime, drug trafficking and terrorism. Training crime fighters in Eastern Europe, coordinating anti-drug programs in the Caribbean and development programs to counter drug production. The plan also calls for cooperation between U.S. authorities and Europol, the future European police agency.

Establishing early warning systems for refugee crisis, sharing information on illegal immigrants and asylum seekers.

Developing a "nowhere to hide" policy for international fugitives.

Environmental cooperation: coordinating positions in international bodies, joint actions on nuclear safety in Eastern Europe, coordinating regulatory approach to trade in hazardous chemicals.

Creation of a global early warning system for killer viruses.

BOSNIA: Clinton Sends First U.S. Troops to Bosnia

Continued from Page 1

frustration. The Europeans and international lending institutions are to raise the bulk of the projected \$6 billion cost, with the U.S. providing about \$600 million, U.S. officials said.

Mr. Clinton used his press conference to make the case again that American leadership in the post-Cold-War era was at stake in Bosnia and to assert again that despite complaints by Bosnian Serbs about the terms of the peace agreement, it will not be renegotiated and that the United States expects Serbian leaders to enforce it.

The Bosnian Serbian military leader, Ratko Mladic, said Saturday that Serbs in Sarajevo would not submit to control by the Bosnian Muslim government and that "a new and just solution" to the civil war must be constructed.

Referring to the peace agreement reached in Dayton last month that gives the Bosnian government control over Sarajevo, Mr. Mladic said the Serbs "cannot allow our people to come under the rule of bunches."

Mr. Mladic's challenge coincides with complaints from Bosnian officials who said they were seeking a change in how North Atlantic Treaty Organization forces would be deployed in the Bosnian capital.

Bosnian officials now are questioning the ability of French troops, currently under United Nations control, to en-

force the peace agreement and allow the resettlement of displaced suburban neighborhoods.

Serbs in neighborhoods such as Ilidza and Hadzici have participated in peaceful, though strident, protests throughout the week.

American negotiators have previously and sharply rejected any possibility that the peace agreement, due to be signed in Paris on Dec. 14, could be revisited.

Asked about that and whether the treaty is in trouble, Mr. Clinton said it was not and that it should not be renegotiated. He called on the Serbian leader, Slobodan Milosevic, to fulfill his "strong commitment" to Bosnian Serbian compliance with the peace agreement.

"We fully expect that President Milosevic will take the appropriate steps to ensure that this treaty will be honored as it is written," Mr. Clinton said, "and that we will not have undue interference with implementation."

Mr. Clinton's announcement of his go-ahead for the first 700 troops allows the Pentagon to begin the deployment that will establish command and control, communications, transportation and other systems in preparation for the full military deployment within 60 days of the formal peace treaty signing.

The 700 U.S. soldiers are part of a 2,500-troop "enabling force" for Bosnia that will be followed by the U.S. contingent of 20,000, about a third of the

Boosting world trade:
• Working together to complete liberalization of world trade in telecommunications and maritime services and to bring Russia and China into the World Trade Organization.

• Working to ensure that the WTO's first major ministerial meeting in Singapore next year sanctions a new round of tariff reductions and accelerates implementation of those already agreed on.

• A joint study on reducing and eliminating tariff and non-tariff barriers to trans-Atlantic trade.

• Enhanced mutual recognition of standards, certification and testing procedures.

Building trans-Atlantic links:

• An ongoing dialogue of business leaders.

• Scientific exchanges, creation of joint research networks.

• Increased education exchanges.

• Cultural exchanges in visual arts, theater, dance and music.

• An EU-U.S. prize in literature to be created if private sector sponsorship is forthcoming.

Christopher Denies Deal With Russia

By Brian Knowlton
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher on Sunday denied a report that the United States secretly promised Russia to delay NATO enlargement in exchange for Moscow's support for the Bosnia peace agreement.

The report of a secret deal is part of an article in the conservative magazine *National Review* by Peter W. Rodman, a former National Security Council adviser and State Department official in Republican administrations.

Citing Russian and American sources, Mr. Rodman wrote that U.S. officials had promised to indefinitely delay the admission of Russia's former satellites in eastern Europe to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in return for Russian support on Bosnia.

In a television interview, Mr. Christopher said that the reported deal was "absolutely nonsense." He said it would become clear at a NATO meeting in Brussels this week that "we'll continue on a steady course toward the enlargement of NATO — no surprises."

In an interview Sunday, Mr. Rodman said that his information had come from two "absolutely authoritative" American sources at the highest levels of the Russian government. Their assertions were confirmed, he said, by an American "familiar with the exchanges" in Dayton, Ohio, where the peace accord was initialed last month.

Mr. Rodman said the agreement was reached at or around the time of President Bill Clinton's meeting this fall with President Boris N. Yeltsin of Russia at Hyde Park, New York. He noted that Russian criticism of U.S. policy on NATO expansion and Bosnia had died down almost immediately after that meeting.

The president, throughout this trip, has argued that the United States has "a unique responsibility" as the world's only superpower to exert leadership when democratic values are under assault.

On Sunday, Mr. Clinton said the bloodshed in Bosnia over the past 3½ years had been "an affront to the conscience of human beings everywhere, right in the heart of Europe."

Algerian Journalist Slain

The Associated Press

ALGIERS — A journalist for an anti-fundamentalist newspaper and his driver were kidnapped and killed early Sunday, the authorities said.

Hamid Mahiout, a reporter for *Liberté*, Algeria's largest French-language daily, and his driver, Abdallah Belkhefella, were abducted overnight and their throats slit.

Their bodies were found Sunday morning in the Rais Hamidou neighborhood of western Algiers. No one claimed responsibility for the killings, but Islamic extremists fighting to oust Algeria's secular regime have targeted intellectuals, foreigners and journalists as well as officials.

Liberté is close to the small, secular opposition party Rally for Culture and Democracy.

Fifty-six Algerian journalists have been killed since civil war erupted in January 1992. Of Algeria's estimated 1,000 journalists, about 300 live in exile while another 200 live in high-security residences.

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Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, Dec. 1.

Sales Div Yld 100s High Low Cls Chg

Stocks - Div Yld 100s High Low Cls Chg

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CAPITAL MARKETS ON MONDAY

Most Active International Bonds

The 250 most active international bonds traded through the Euroclear system for the week ending Dec. 1. Prices supplied by Telekurs.										
Rank	Name	Cps	Maturity	Price	Yield	Rank	Name	Cps	Maturity	
180	Belgium	6/2	03/31/05	98.3100	6.6100	110	Germany	6/4	02/20/07	103.0000
110	Germany	6/4	02/20/07	103.0000	6.2100	206	Thiropom FRN	6/7012	11/15/03	82.0059
111	Germany	5/4	02/24/06	104.1500	5.9800	215	France STAN	7	11/12/99	103.2800
112	Germany	5/4	02/24/06	103.1500	5.4400	221	France OAT	5/4	02/27/04	109.0000
113	Germany	5	01/14/99	101.2000	5.4300	223	France OAT	5/4	02/24/02	107.6000
114	Germany	6	03/20/97	102.6500	5.8400	230	France STAN	4/2	04/12/99	98.3000
115	Germany	6/4	02/20/07	102.6000	5.2400	239	France STAN	6/4	02/20/07	102.6000
116	Germany	5/4	11/20/97	102.3100	5.1300	239	France OAT	8/2	11/12/97	105.0000
117	Germany	5	12/17/98	102.2500	8.2100	138	Germany	8	05/02/02	110.5000
118	Germany	5/4	12/17/98	101.7600	4.9100	146	EIB	5/4	11/27/98	101.7600
119	Germany	5/4	12/17/98	101.7600	7.3000	148	Germany	5/4	11/04/02	101.7600
120	Germany	9	11/20/90	110.2200	8.1500	149	Germany	5/4	02/25/98	102.2500
121	Denmark	8	03/15/94	103.0400	7.7000	150	Germany	5/4	03/20/98	104.1700
122	Denmark	9	11/15/98	102.8500	8.2100	151	Germany	5/4	02/25/98	104.1700
123	Denmark	7	08/15/97	102.6000	6.9200	152	Germany	5/4	02/25/98	104.1700
124	Denmark	6/4	02/15/98	102.4000	6.9200	153	Germany	5/4	02/25/98	104.1700
125	Denmark	7	11/10/94	88.5500	7.9000	175	France FRN	4/461	11/24/00	99.6500
126	Denmark	7	11/10/94	88.5500	6.4000	182	Credit Local	5/4	11/04/02	101.7600
127	Denmark	8	05/15/03	105.3100	6.4700	183	Germany	5/4	02/25/98	104.1700
128	Denmark	8	11/10/94	88.5500	7.2100	184	Germany	5/4	02/25/98	104.1700
129	Denmark	4	12/10/99	98.4500	6.6100	185	Deut Aegle	5/4	02/25/98	104.1700
130	Denmark	zero	01/07/95	97.5022	29.3000	199	DSL Bank	5/2020	100/02/98	100.5330
131	Denmark	7	02/15/98	102.5000	8.7100	201	Germany	5/4	02/25/98	104.1700
132	Denmark	6/4	02/15/98	102.5000	8.7100	202	Germany	5/4	02/25/98	104.1700
133	Denmark	7	02/15/98	102.5000	8.7100	203	Germany	5/4	02/25/98	104.1700
134	Denmark	6/4	02/15/98	102.5000	8.7100	204	Germany	5/4	02/25/98	104.1700
135	Denmark	7	02/15/98	102.5000	8.7100	205	Germany	5/4	02/25/98	104.1700
136	Denmark	6/4	02/15/98	102.5000	8.7100	206	Germany	5/4	02/25/98	104.1700
137	Denmark	7	02/15/98	102.5000	8.7100	207	Germany	5/4	02/25/98	104.1700
138	Denmark	6/4	02/15/98	102.5000	8.7100	208	Germany	5/4	02/25/98	104.1700
139	Denmark	7	02/15/98	102.5000	8.7100	209	Germany	5/4	02/25/98	104.1700
140	Denmark	6/4	02/15/98	102.5000	8.7100	210	Germany	5/4	02/25/98	104.1700
141	Denmark	7	02/15/98	102.5000	8.7100	211	Germany	5/4	02/25/98	104.1700
142	Denmark	6/4	02/15/98	102.5000	8.7100	212	Germany	5/4	02/25/98	104.1700
143	Denmark	7	02/15/98	102.5000	8.7100	213	Germany	5/4	02/25/98	104.1700
144	Denmark	6/4	02/15/98	102.5000	8.7100	214	Germany	5/4	02/25/98	104.1700
145	Denmark	7	02/15/98	102.5000	8.7100	215	Germany	5/4	02/25/98	104.1700
146	Denmark	6/4	02/15/98	102.5000	8.7100	216	Germany	5/4	02/25/98	104.1700
147	Denmark	7	02/15/98	102.5000	8.7100	217	Germany	5/4	02/25/98	104.1700
148	Denmark	6/4	02/15/98	102.5000	8.7100	218	Germany	5/4	02/25/98	104.1700
149	Denmark	7	02/15/98	102.5000	8.7100	219	UK TRILL	5/4	02/25/98	104.1700
150	Denmark	6/4	02/15/98	102.5000	8.7100	220	UK TRILL	5/4	02/25/98	104.1700
151	Denmark	7	02/15/98	102.5000	8.7100	221	UK TRILL	5/4	02/25/98	104.1700
152	Denmark	6/4	02/15/98	102.5000	8.7100	222	UK TRILL	5/4	02/25/98	104.1700
153	Denmark	7	02/15/98	102.5000	8.7100	223	UK TRILL	5/4	02/25/98	104.1700
154	Denmark	6/4	02/15/98	102.5000	8.7100	224	UK TRILL	5/4	02/25/98	104.1700
155	Denmark	7	02/15/98	102.5000	8.7100	225	UK TRILL	5/4	02/25/98	104.1700
156	Denmark	6/4	02/15/98	102.5000	8.7100	226	UK TRILL	5/4	02/25/98	104.1700
157	Denmark	7	02/15/98	102.5000	8.7100	227	UK TRILL	5/4	02/25/98	104.1700
158	Denmark	6/4	02/15/98	102.5000	8.7100	228	UK TRILL	5/4	02/25/98	104.1700
159	Denmark	7	02/15/98	102.5000	8.7100	229	UK TRILL	5/4	02/25/98	104.1700
160	Denmark	6/4	02/15/98	102.5000	8.7100	230	UK TRILL	5/4	02/25/98	104.1700
161	Denmark	7	02/15/98	102.5000	8.7100	231	UK TRILL	5/4	02/25/98	104.1700
162	Denmark	6/4	02/15/98	102.5000	8.7100	232	UK TRILL	5/4	02/25/98	104.1700
163	Denmark	7	02/15/98	102.5000	8.7100	233	UK TRILL	5/4	02/25/98	104.1700
164	Denmark	6/4	02/15/98	102.5000	8.7100	234	UK TRILL	5/4	02/25/98	104.1700
165	Denmark	7	02/15/98	102.5000	8.7100	235	UK TRILL	5/4	02/25/98	104.1700
166	Denmark	6/4	02/15/98	102.5000	8.7100	236	UK TRILL	5/4	02/25/98	104.1700
167	Denmark	7	02/15/98	102.5000	8.7100	237	UK TRILL	5/4	02/25/98	104.1700
168	Denmark	6/4	02/15/98	102.5000	8.7100	238	UK TRILL	5/4	02/25/98	104.1700
169	Denmark	7	02/15/98	102.5000	8.7100	239	UK TRILL	5/4	02/25/98	104.1700
170	Denmark	6/4	02/15/98	102.5000	8.7100	240	UK TRILL	5/4	02/25/98	104.1700
171	Denmark	7	02/15/98	102.5000	8.7100	241	UK TRILL	5/4	02/25/98	104.1700
172	Denmark	6/4	02/15/98	102.5000	8.7100	242	UK TRILL	5/4	02/25/98	104.1700
173										

MONDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1995

PAGE 13

CYBERSCAPE

Publishers Browse The Web for Readers

By Brad Spurgeon
Special to the Herald Tribune

PARIS — "Of all the ways of acquiring books," Walter Benjamin wrote, "writing them oneself is regarded as the most praiseworthy method." On the other hand, the German literary critic never surfed the Internet.

A growing number of book publishers are discovering the Net, setting up Web pages taking part in book discussion groups and doing their marketing electronically, offering readers another, possibly praiseworthy method of acquiring books.

"With the Web, we are not bound by the 'filter' of the review and news media to let readers know when a new book by their favorite author is being published," said Robert F. Welsch, who holds the title "webmaster" at Putnam Berkley Online Inc. "Also, we are able to promote 'backlist' books at the same level as a new book."

Putnam's site will be launched officially later this week, but the pages are already available for viewing at www.putnam.com.

Putnam considers the Internet a complement to the book-publishing industry, Mr. Welsch said, and that approach appears to be catching on around the world.

Editions Gallimard launched the first Web site by a major French publisher in October. Like the Putnam site, Gallimard's (www.gallimard.fr) offers cover photos of recent titles, backlists and key ordering information.

This new showcase of books allows readers to browse an online "bookstore," without ever leaving home. Many sites offer at least a blurb, and sometimes the first chapter of a book, to download for free for browsing. They also include electronic forms for ordering and payment. A compendium of such Web sites is available on-line at: www.bookwire.com.

"We want to give the customer the chance to order books either directly from us, from their favorite bookseller or from any number of on-line bookstores," Mr. Welsch said.

While publishers are touting their wares, probably more promotion of books on the Net is done by readers themselves through discussion groups on specialized topics. Writers, readers, publishers and book professionals meet "virtually" to discuss the latest releases and classics, in what has become a modern-day version of the literary salon.

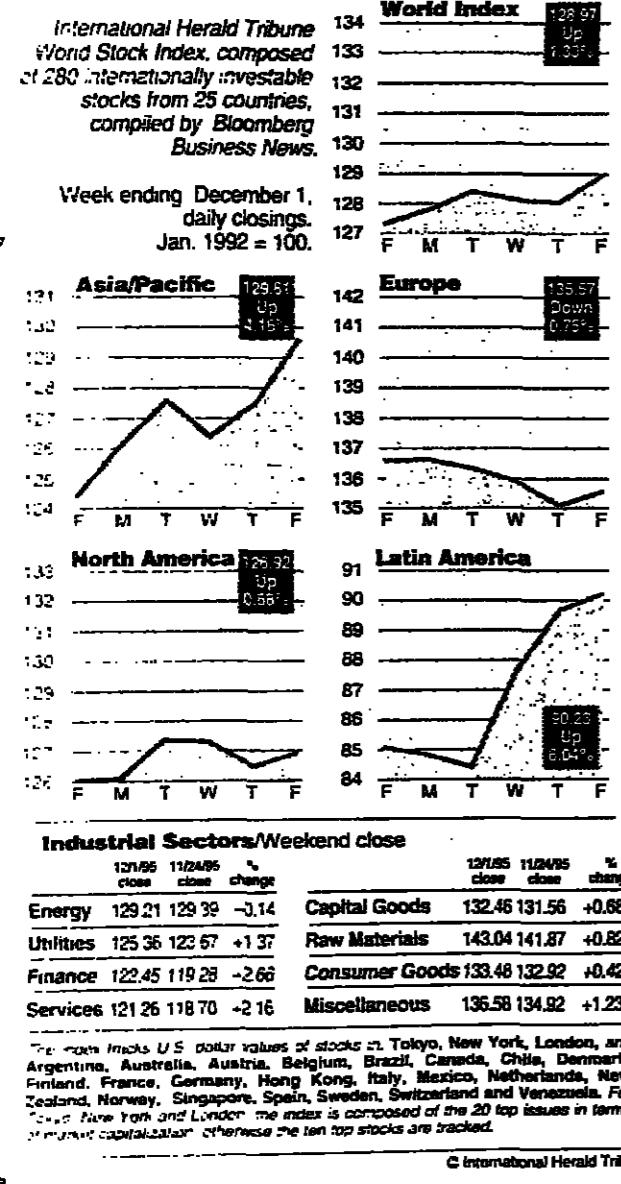
Literary agents are also starting to use the Internet to acquire

Readers can now do on-line what they do in a bookstore.

See BOOKS, Page 16



THE TRIB INDEX



CURRENCY RATES

Cross Rates									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Amsterdam	1.415	1.415	1.415	1.415	1.415	1.415	1.415	1.415	1.415
Brussels	1.415	1.415	1.415	1.415	1.415	1.415	1.415	1.415	1.415
Frankfurt	1.415	1.415	1.415	1.415	1.415	1.415	1.415	1.415	1.415
London (1)	1.415	1.415	1.415	1.415	1.415	1.415	1.415	1.415	1.415
Madrid	1.415	1.415	1.415	1.415	1.415	1.415	1.415	1.415	1.415
Paris	1.415	1.415	1.415	1.415	1.415	1.415	1.415	1.415	1.415
New York (1)	1.415	1.415	1.415	1.415	1.415	1.415	1.415	1.415	1.415
Tokyo	1.415	1.415	1.415	1.415	1.415	1.415	1.415	1.415	1.415
Toronto	1.415	1.415	1.415	1.415	1.415	1.415	1.415	1.415	1.415
Zurich	1.415	1.415	1.415	1.415	1.415	1.415	1.415	1.415	1.415
ECU	1.415	1.415	1.415	1.415	1.415	1.415	1.415	1.415	1.415
SDR	1.415	1.415	1.415	1.415	1.415	1.415	1.415	1.415	1.415

1. One pound = 1.415. To buy one dollar, multiply by 1.415. N.D. not available. N.A. not available.

Other Dollar Values

Currency	Per \$1	Currency	Per \$1	Currency	Per \$1	Currency	Per \$1	Currency	Per \$1
American peso	0.9995	Green drachma	1.0125	Malta pound	1.025	S. Afr. rand	1.0665	Yemen	1.075
Australian \$	1.0192	Hong Kong \$	1.0155	Hungarian forint	1.0205	S. K. won	1.0750	Yemen	1.075
Austrian schill	10.192	Italian lira	1.0205	Irish pound	1.0205	Yugoslav dinar	1.0755	Yugoslav dinar	1.0755
Belgian franc	2.0651	Indonesian rupiah	1.025	Malta pound	1.025	Yuan	1.0758	Yuan	1.0758
Chinese yuan	2.0651	Japanese yen	1.025	Polish zloty	1.025	Zambian kwacha	1.0758	Zambian kwacha	1.0758
Czech koruna	26.15	Korean won	1.025	Portuguese escudo	1.025	Zimbabwe dollar	1.0758	Zimbabwe dollar	1.0758
Denmark krone	5.0255	Latvian lats	1.025	Russian ruble	1.025	Zimbabwe dollar	1.0758	Zimbabwe dollar	1.0758
Egyptian pound	3.7710	Swiss franc	1.025	Saudi riyal	1.025	Zimbabwe dollar	1.0758	Zimbabwe dollar	1.0758
Fiji dollar	4.2985	Macau pataca	1.0145	Saudi riyal	1.025	Zimbabwe dollar	1.0758	Zimbabwe dollar	1.0758

Forward Rates

Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day
Dollar	1.415	1.415	1.415	Japanese yen	100.01	100.45	100.02
French franc	1.415	1.415	1.415	Swiss franc	1.1714	1.1708	1.1644
Canadian dollar	1.3611	1.3619	1.3621				
German mark	1.4155	1.4162	1.4164				

1. One pound = 1.415. To buy one dollar, multiply by 1.415. N.D. not available. N.A. not available.

Source: N.Y. Stock Exchange; London, Paris, Tokyo, Zurich, Sydney, Hong Kong, New York, Paris, Toronto and Zurich. Figures in other currencies are converted to U.S. dollars.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1995

Retailer Comes Apart at the Seams
Ann Taylor Tries to Overcome Unfashionable Turn

By Jennifer Steinbauer
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — One day, Ann Taylor decided to be a flir. It nearly cost the retailer its business.

Just a year ago, the clothing chain had a formula that worked like a charm: sensibly fashionable clothes for working women. Sales were growing at a pace almost unheard of in women's apparel. Women walked into the stores in droves, emerging with their arms full of white blouses and straight skirts.

Sally Frame Kasaks, who left Ann Taylor Stores in 1985 after serving as chief executive for two years and returned to that post in 1992 to pull it from nearruin as a hero.

But last winter, Ms. Kasaks took a disastrously wrong turn. She plunged into a frantic expansion, with the board approving a tripling of capital spending. Dozens of new stores were opened or planned; old ones got bigger, and a direct-mail and fragrance business blossomed.

When it came time to order spring merchandise for its more than 300 stores, Ann Taylor inexplicably put a knife to its own throat. The skirts were shorter and tighter than most women would wear to the office. There were trendy silhouettes, shirts without sleeves, younger styles. Alienated and disgusted, customers banged open fitting-room doors and marched out.

Ann Taylor stock, soaring at nearly \$45 a year ago, hit a low of \$10.125 in October. It closed Friday at \$12.125 on

the New York Stock Exchange. Stores' sales plunged like the fall hemlines, and, with staff members saying Ms. Kasaks was becoming increasingly testy, morale sank and several key people left.

In September, the company could not meet terms on its loans: its banks bailed it out by extending more credit and waiving loan restrictions on the condition that the company rein in its spending.

On Friday, Standard & Poor's Corp. cited continuing weak operating results, downgrading Ann Taylor's subordinated debt to B-minus from B-plus.

Many who work for Ms. Kasaks, a widely respected merchandiser, were at a loss to say how she could have let Ann Taylor stumble so badly. The error is an object lesson for all retailers: It can be disastrous to expand at the expense of core products, especially in the volatile trade of women's apparel.

Today, Ann Taylor is refilling its racks with the type of clothing it was long known for. But can it persuade its customers to come home, too? The next six months will be crucial.

"Specialty retailing is fierce," said Janet Kloppenberg, a retail analyst at Robertson Stephens & Co. "You have to pay attention to your p's and q's and stay in touch with your customer, or else you'll get killed."

In other words, customers don't just get mad, they get even. "In 1994, this store had a very loyal, gaga customer," she said, but all that changed in the spring.

Ms. Kasaks shrugs off all the criticism.

"I've been in the business long enough to know that you're a peacock one day, a feather duster the next," she said. "But you can be a peacock again."

Several executives who have left the company, though, and others close to it say Ms. Kasaks, whose career has taken her from being a handbag sales clerk to top positions at Saks Fifth Avenue and Abercrombie & Fitch, clearly let the reins slip.

This was last year's grand plan: Add 500,000 square feet of retail space through expansions and store openings and roll out a mail-order business and an aggressive line of fragrances. Merchandise largely fell into the hands of Joseph Gromek, senior vice president and general merchandise manager. Many people now say he bloated the stores' inventory, a crucial error in apparel because it results in costly liquidations.

Mr. Gromek, who resigned in April to become chief executive of Brooks Brothers, declined to comment on his tenure at Ann Taylor. Ms. Kasaks attributed the inventory problems to antiquated systems that she says she has since upgraded.

"When Joe left here," she said, "we departed with a hug."

But the disastrous spring line has not been forgotten. Not only was the fashion off, but many in the company said it was of poor quality — and it drove sales into the ground. Ms. Kasaks conceded that some clothes were not sewn to her liking, but consultants, analysts and customers said the quality was far beneath what the price would demand.

Investors Fume As Leeson Starts 6½-Year Term

Compiled by The Staff from Reuters

LONDON — As Nicholas Leeson began serving his sentence Sunday for his role in the collapse of Barings, PLC, investors in Britain's oldest merchant bank criticized the Singapore trial of the former trader, saying it had failed to expose the reason for the bank's downfall.

Mr. Leeson was sentenced

Saturday to six and a half years

in prison for cheating

Singapore authorities over his disastrous derivatives dealings on

behalf of Barings.

But a group of London-based bondholders, who lost millions

when Barings crashed in February with debts of \$1.4 billion,

dismissed the trial and sentence.

"His trial is essentially a sideshow as far as we are concerned."

Jonathan Stone, the leader of investors holding \$55 million in Barings bonds, said

Sunday.

"Leeson was the cause of the

collapse, but he is not our target," said David Harrel, an attorney for the bondholders.

Japanese Brewers Tap China's Heady Growth

Reuters

TOKYO — With Japan's beer market maturing and prospects for further growth limited, big brewers are looking eagerly to China's sales potential despite its poor distribution system and fierce competition from Western rivals there.

"Demand in the United States and Europe has reached a ceiling, and that in the Japanese market is nearing saturation," said Eiichiro Yonemoto, director and general manager at Asahi Breweries Ltd.'s international department.

"We see our advance into China as a 10-year project," he said.

Asahi, Japan's second-largest beer maker, is the most aggressive Japanese brewer in China, where there are about 800 regional brewery companies.

Last week, Asahi and the Japanese trading company Itochu Corp. said they would buy a 75 percent stake in

China Brewery Holdings from China Strategic Holdings Ltd. of Hong Kong for \$52.5 million.

The move will enable Asahi to advance into northern China, including Beijing.

Analysts said the acquisition would give Asahi a 3.7 percent share of the Chinese beer market, overtaking the current leader, Tsingtao Brewery Co. Asahi and Itochu also took a 75 percent stake in CSI Brewery Ltd. of Hong Kong in January 1994.

About 50 foreign brewers have advanced into China since the early 1990s through capital participation and joint ventures, attracted by China's growth in beer consumption, which has averaged 20 percent annually for 10 years.

China is now the second-largest beer-consuming country, after the United States, and its consumption is expected to continue rising rapidly.

Japan's biggest beer maker, Kirin Brewery Co.,

signed a cooperation agreement in July with the Chinese General Association of Light Industry, a governmental unit with authority over the food and beer businesses.

The move followed a licensing contract between Kirin and China Resources (Shenyang) Snowflake Brewery Co. under which Snowflake will make and sell Kirin beer in northern China.

But Kirin has not yet established a joint venture or opted for capital participation in Chinese beer makers.

Mr. Yonemoto of Asahi said, meanwhile, that the company's ultimate goal was to produce and market its best-selling Super Dry brand in China.

"We will start training workers to produce Super Dry draft beer from next spring after completing expansion of plant facilities," he said. "It will probably take two years or so to start production of Super Dry in China."

Tire Firms Invest in Poland

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WARSAW — Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. has agreed to pay \$55 million for 32.7 percent of the Polish tiremaker T.C. Debica SA and pledged to invest \$60 million more early in 1996, the U.S. company's president said.

He said the acquisition was part of Goodyear's global strategy to expand into growth markets in Central Europe, India, China and Brazil.

Goodyear's investment

\$110 million and pledged to invest a further \$150 million over the next four years.

Stanley Gault, Goodyear's president, said Goodyear wanted to increase its holding in Debica to a majority stake "as soon as possible."

He said the acquisition was part of Goodyear's global strategy to expand into growth markets in Central Europe, India, China and Brazil.

Goodyear's investment

and expand operations. Its shares became available in 1994 when the Polish government paved the way for sales of state-owned assets.

The Warsaw bourse suspended trading in both tiremakers' shares Thursday.

"Investment in Poland ideally fits the plan under which Goodyear aims to become one of the two major players on the European tire market," Mr. Gault said.

(Reuters, Bloomberg)

NET: There's Opportunity in Mania, but Risks Abound for Individuals

Continued from Page 13

potentially could break the "Wintel oligopoly" of Microsoft's Windows software working with chips produced by Intel Corp. But he wondered whether personal computer users would want to find themselves tied again to centralized data sources in the style of the old-fashioned computer mainframe.

But they would not have to, argued Mr. McNamee, who says the two concepts could coexist. Only 30 percent to 40 percent of American homes have personal computers. Users unfamiliar or frightened by computers might prefer to tap into the Internet through a more advanced version of the box that runs their cable television.

At the other end of the scale, a traveling executive could leave the laptop at home and store information on a chip in a wallet-sized plastic card, unlocking the data in a hotel room by inserting it in a Net outlet for which the hotel would charge a fee, just as for a pay-TV movie.

"The Internet walks like a duck and talks like a duck, but it can't yet fly like a duck," Mr. McNamee said. "That will happen when technology solves such problems as security and privacy and human behavior begins to adapt to it."

All this may seem like science fiction in much of the rest of the world, even though the idea of tying computers to communications was actually invented by the French a generation ago in the word

■ Java Script Unveiling

Netscape Communications Corp. and Sun Microsystems Inc. are to unveil an Internet

programming language Monday to compete with a similar product from Microsoft Corp.

Bloomberg Business News reported from Mountain View, California, quoting a person with knowledge of the accord.

Netscape and Sun also will announce that more than a dozen computer companies will back the program, known as Java Script, the person said.

Java Script allows computer users easily to set up "home pages" on the World Wide Web portion of the Internet. Home pages can serve as virtual storefronts or catalogs for selling merchandise and services on the global computer network.

Netscape executives declined to comment on their plans, and Sun executives were not available for comment.

■ School of Management in Oslo

Press, set up the Ongoing Fiction Editing Project last year on the Online BookStore to open the editing process to the public.

Catbird put a manuscript on the Web for editing and allowed, as Mr. Wechsler put it, "anyone with access to Internet to participate in the process by asking their own questions and making their own comments and suggestions."

Catbird completed the editing of the book, but as for the Internet experiment, Mr. Wechsler said, "The project was a failure in terms of promotion. Only a couple of books were sold, despite the discount offered. And there wasn't a single response to our little contest involving giving the novel a title."

But the Internet may end up helping book publishers sell books by means outside their marketing efforts, according to a survey by Ken Friedman, a professor at the Norwegian

School of Management in Oslo.

"Access to more and better sources of information creates a market for even more information," he said.

His survey, released Thursday, was conducted over the Internet. Sixty-five percent of respondents said they had bought at least as many books as they had before using online services, Mr. Friedman said, while 29 percent said they had increased purchases. The respondents were 162 faculty members at 136 institutions in 20 countries.

"The survey presents information on a group of people who already buy books at a higher rate than the average population and who also use Internet communication services at a higher rate," Mr. Friedman said.

"People learn more about the material that interests them," over the Net, he said.

Internet address: CyberScape@iub.demon.co.uk

BOOKS: Publishers Use Electronic 'Pages' to Try to Hook Readers

Continued from Page 13

books. "I am always combing various news groups and forums for new talent," said William Clark of William Morris Agency Inc.

Mr. Clark (wmclark@interport.net) also makes his address known to writers in a Web-site list of agents' addresses.

"I receive 10 to 15 queries via E-mail per day," said Mr. Clark, who prefers electronic to paper queries. "I can press 'reply' and respond immediately, advising the writer to either send more material or continue their search for representation."

While many of the large publishing houses use the Net simply to reproduce their paper-based promotions, some smaller companies are making more original uses of the medium.

Robert Wechsler, publisher of Catbird

Press, set up the Ongoing Fiction Editing Project last year on the Online BookStore to open the editing process to the public.

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The stopwatch never lies.

Then again, it rarely tells
the whole truth.



Understanding comes with TIME.

The Week Ahead: World Economic Calendar, Dec. 4-8

A schedule of this week's economic and financial events, compiled for the International Herald Tribune by Bloomberg Business News.

Asia-Pacific

Expected This Week

Hong Kong: The Cable & Satellite Asia '95 Conference at the Hong Kong Convention and Exhibition Center.

New Delhi: Communications India exhibition organized by Exhibitions India on communication systems and related technologies. Dec. 4 - Dec. 7; Delhi Tourism and Travel Show opens. Dec. 7 - Dec. 10; India International Food and Bar Show. Dec. 8 - Dec. 11.

Monday Dec. 4

Philippines: The government starts selling shares and covered warrants in the Philippine National Bank.

Tokyo: Ministry of Finance releases trade balance for the first 20 days of November; Vice Finance Minister Kyousuke Shinohawa's press conference.

Tuesday Dec. 5

Hong Kong: Microsoft holds Chinese Windows 95 launch at the Sheraton Hotel, Kowloon.

Taipei: November consumer price index.

Tokyo: Cabinet ministers news conference; Average October lending rate

Wednesday Dec. 6

Fukuoka, Japan: Keidanren president, Shiochiro Toyoda, holds press conference.

Tokyo: Japan Mini Vehicle Association releases November sales; Finance Minister Masayoshi Takemura holds regular press conference.

Thursday Dec. 7

Taipei: Taiwan imports and exports for November; gold import figures for November.

Tokyo: Vice Finance Minister Kyousuke Shinohawa holds press conference; Toami Corp. auctions shares in initial public offering.

Friday Dec. 8

Hong Kong: The government reports volume and price statistics for external trade in September.

Tokyo: Bank of Japan releases survey of business sentiment for November; Subaru Co. auctions shares as part of its initial public offering.

Bern: November unemployment figures.

London: Third-quarter construction output.

Voorburg, Netherlands: November consumer prices. Consumer prices rose 1.3 percent October.

Europe

Frankfurt: Final M3 money supply data for October possible.

Madrid: Bank of Spain expected to publish figures on foreign currency reserves. Reserves rose by \$58.5 million in October to \$37.7 billion.

London: First-half earnings for General Electric Co.; full-year earnings for Compass Group, Greenalls Group.

Brussels: Belgian November unemployment figures.

London: November M0 money supply figures.

Speyer, Germany: Bundesbank chief economist, Otfmar Issing, speaks on European monetary union.

Buenos Aires: Government releases details of Argentine retail, wholesale price indices for November.

Washington: The U.S. Agriculture Department's weekly report on planting progress; personal income and spending for October.

Buenos Aires: October trade data.

Dearborn, Michigan: Ford Motor Co. releases November sales.

New York: Johnson Redbook releases weekly survey of total sales at more than 20 U.S. department, discount and chain stores.

Copenhagen: November oil output.

London: October industrial and manufacturing production figures released; October cyclical indicators.

Paris: Final third-quarter employment.

Rome: Final November consumer price inflation figures.

Baden-Baden: Chancellor Helmut Kohl and President Jacques Chirac meet for French-German summit.

Nuremberg, Germany: November unemployment report.

Wiesbaden, Germany: Third-quarter gross domestic product.

Mexico City: Mexican central bank releases November's inflation rate; September industrial production.

Washington: Initial weekly state unemployment compensation insurance claims; weekly money supply; October consumer credit.

Mexico City: October official trade balance figures.

Washington: November unemployment change; change in nonfarm payrolls (forecast: an increase of 192,000); October new home sales; October housing completions.



THE GOOD NEWS FOR EUROPE'S HIGH-FLYERS.

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The New

SPORTS

Florida Wins 3rd Straight SEC Title

Stage Is Set for Showdown With No. 1 Nebraska

The Associated Press

Florida has won another Southeastern Conference championship. Now comes the real test for the second-ranked Gators.

Danny Wuerffel, making one last bid for this year's Heisman Trophy, threw for 276 yards and two touchdowns and Ben Hanks

COLLEGE FOOTBALL

gave the overlooked Florida defense a score of its own with a 95-yard fumble return Saturday night as the Gators routed Arkansas, 34-3, in the SEC title game.

Next for Florida (12-0) is the top-ranked and defending national champion, Nebraska, (11-0) in the Fiesta Bowl on Jan. 2.

Arkansas (8-4), a surprise winner of the SEC's Western Division, will have to settle for a spot in the Carquest Bowl against North Carolina.

Florida continued its domination of the SEC, winning the championship game for the third year in a row. But for the first time, Steve Spurrier's "Fun-n-Gun" team can actually win something bigger than a conference title.

Wuerffel, who pushed his name back into contention for the Heisman with a 443-yard performance against Florida State the previous week, completed 20 of 28 passes, including touchdowns of 22 yards to Chris Doering and 29 to Ikes Hilliard.

Wuerffel, the game's MVP, extended his own SEC record to 35 touchdown passes this season. Only a junior, he also became the leading TD passer in conference history with 75, surpassing the mark of 74 set by the former Florida quarterback Shane Matthews, and finished the regular season with a pass efficiency rating of 178.4 — the highest in NCAA history.

But his performance, in the face of almost constant blitzing by the Razorbacks, might not be enough to overcome the Heisman favorites, Tommie Frazier of Nebraska and Eddie George of Ohio State, and the perception that Wuerffel's numbers are aided by Spurrier's pass-heavy system.

Arkansas needed to play a perfect game

and wound up making four turnovers, a startling number for a team that came in leading the SEC with a turnover ratio of plus-13.

Florida went ahead for good on its first possession with Wuerffel completing six straight passes for 73 yards, capped by the touchdown to Doering. Wuerffel himself scored on a one-yard sneak after Teako Brown came up with the first interception of Barry Lunney and returned it to the Arkansas 47.

The Gators led, 17-3, at halftime. Then Wuerffel put together lightning-quick drive in the third quarter. He needed only three plays to go 66 yards, completing a 36-yard pass to Hilliard before the 29-yard touchdown.

The Razorbacks' sophomore Madre Hill, who had rushed for more than 1,300 yards, sprained his left knee midway through the first quarter. He needed a 36-yard pass to Hilliard before the 29-yard touchdown.

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In the second quarter, he returned for one play in the second and went down again. He gained only 21 yards on seven carries.

No. 9 Texas 16, No. 16 Texas A&M 6 Texas clinched the last Southwestern Conference championship on Saturday when Ricky Williams, a freshman, scored two touchdowns against the nation's top defense. No. 9 Texas also snapped No. 16 Texas A&M's 31-game home winning streak.

The Longhorns (10-1 overall, 7-0 SWC) will play in either the Orange or Sugar bowls while the Aggies' (8-3, 5-2) consolation prize is a game against Michigan on Dec. 29 in the Alamo Bowl at San Antonio.

Texas snapped a four-game losing streak to the Aggies and gave John Mackovic his first victory in the series after three losses. It was the first Texas triumph at Kyle Field since 1983.

Williams, who broke Earl Campbell's school rushing record for freshmen, scored on a 21-yard run in the first half, then produced 62 of the 79 yards in a critical third-quarter drive that he finished, scoring from three yards out.

The 6-foot, 225-pound (1.82 meters, 102 kilograms) Williams, rushed 24 times for

163 yards. He has 990 yards rushing to Campbell's 928 in 1974.

A crowd of 76,221 watched the SWC good-bye game between the Aggies and Longhorns. It was the sixth-largest crowd in Kyle Field history.

Houston 18, Rice 17 Saturday's other SWC game brought the curtain down on the conference in style.

Chuck Clements threw two fourth-quarter touchdown passes, capping the second with a two-point conversion toss with 1:19 to play, and Rice (2-8-1, 1-6 SWC) missed a 38-yard field goal with 12 seconds left to give Houston (2-9, 2-5) an 18-17 victory Saturday in the final game of the 81-year-old league.

Rice officials did all they could to make sure this was the last game, refusing to allow Texas's game against Texas A&M to take center stage. The game started 90 minutes after the other one began.

As a result, the SWC went out the way it came in — with the Owls losing. Rice fell, 26-0, to Baylor on Oct. 8, 1915, in the league's first game.

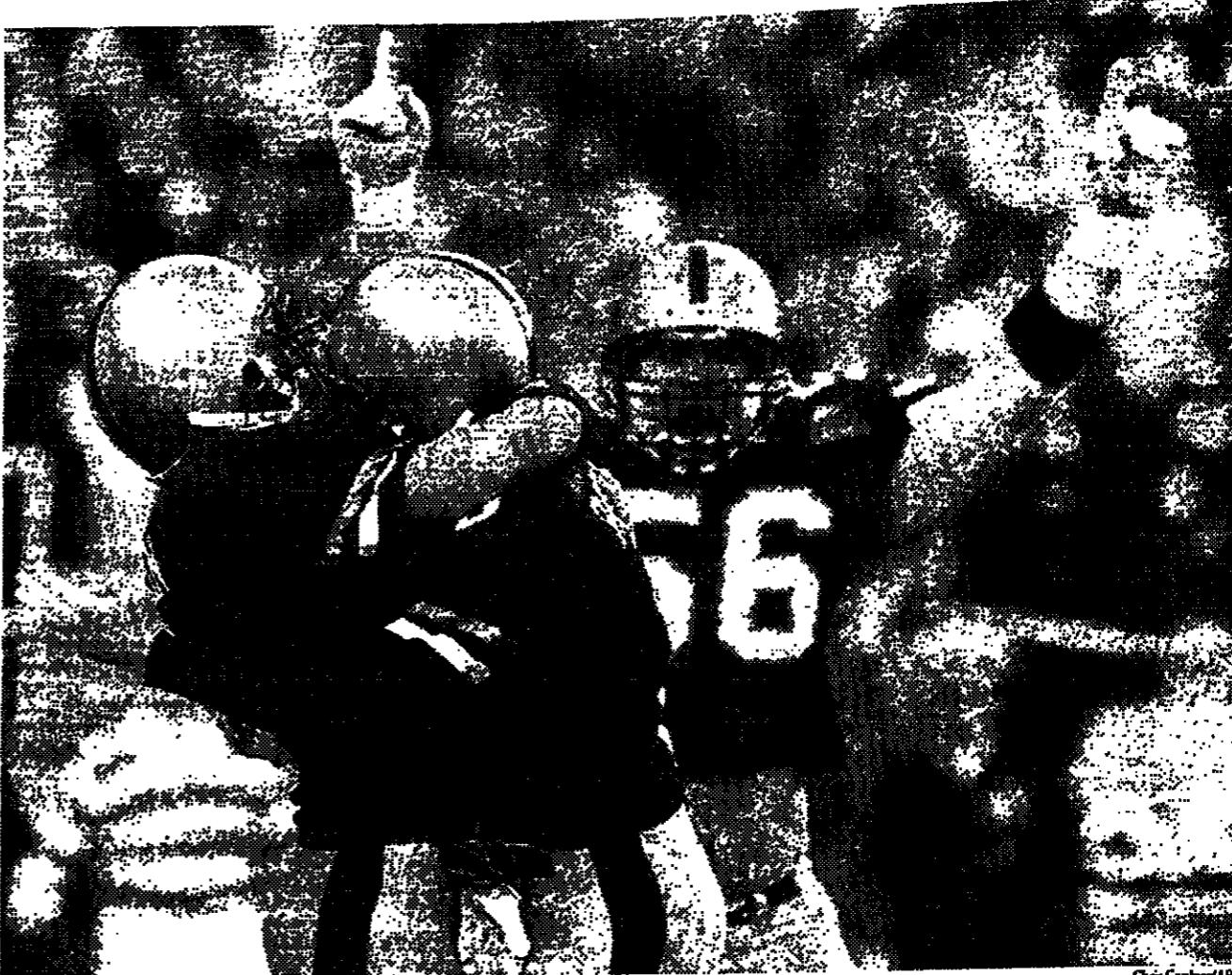
In between, the SWC produced four national champions, five Heisman Trophy winners and a long list of great players. Most of them were Texas kids who grew up and stayed close to home.

Not many people thought enough of the historic finale to show up Saturday. Only 28,400 people filtered into the 70,000-seat Rice Stadium.

There were some bows to the school's football history, a few jabs at SWC rivals, and a funeral: eight people dressed as the mascots of each SWC school served as pallbearers for a coffin, then a fat lady sang.

After the game ended, the scoreboard went blank. Then Dick Hudson of Katy, Texas, a fan drawn at random from about 1,800 entries, flipped a switch and the entire stadium went dark at 7:10 P.M.

Texas, Texas A&M, Texas Tech and Baylor are joining the Big 12, an expanded version of the Big Eight. Rice, Texas Christian and SMU are joining the Western



Army's Derek Klein, left, hugging J. Parker, as Mike Wells, a tackle, celebrates Parker's winning point against Navy.

Teenager's Shot Lifts Panthers Over Whalers

The Associated Press

It was the 96th meeting of the service teams and the fourth year in a row that the game was decided by two or fewer points.

Army (5-5-1) began the drive at its own one-yard line after Navy (5-6) elected to go for a touchdown on fourth and goal, leading 13-7. Chris McCoy's pass was off the mark in the end zone and the Cadets took over.

Still, after 81 years it came down to the last second.

After Conroy, who carried 22 times for 74 of Army's 239 rushing yards, scored his second touchdown, making it 13-13, J. Parker made the extra point, giving Army the lead in front of 68,853 at Veterans Stadium.

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SPORTS

Newcastle Advance Slowed By Scrappy Wimbledon

Atletico and PSV Slip but Not Milan

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
Dean Holdsworth denied Newcastle's championship ambitions on Sunday night as Wimbledon defiantly shared a six-goal tie with the English Premier League.

Holdsworth's double strike at Selhurst Park prevented Newcastle from increasing its lead over second-place Manchester United, which tied 1-1 at home Saturday against Chelsea.

Newcastle played irresistible soccer in the first half but somehow ended it just one goal ahead. Les Ferdinand gave the visitors the lead with a close-range goal after nine minutes, but Holdsworth equalized after 18 minutes with a right-foot volley, and Efan Ekoku put Wimbledon ahead two minutes later.

Ferdinand scored from close-range again in the 29th minute and then set up Newcastle's third whipping in a low pass that Kenny Cunningham, a Wimbledon defender, deflected into his own net.

Wimbledon equalized again in the 66th minute when Holdsworth pounced on a rebound to head home.

ITALY The Liberian striker George Weah showed his lethal finishing touch with a late winner for Milan against Lazio in Rome on Sunday. The 1-0 helped Milan open a four-point gap in Serie A.

Weah rounded off an 87th minute counterattack to make amends for a series of missed chances in the first half.

Milan tops the table with 27 points, four ahead of Parma, which owed its 1-1 tie to Napoli to Gianfranco Zola's second-half penalty against his old club.

Fausto Pizzoli had given the Neapolitans a 35th-minute lead after they had hit the bar and post with efforts from Massimo Agostini and Alain Boghossian.

Fiorentina moved into third, one point behind Parma, after Gabriel Batistuta's goal earned it a last-gasp win at Padova. The Florentine club was joined by Atalanta, only promoted from Serie B last season, which notched a fourth successive victory, 3-1, over Verona, with two goals from Sandro Tovagliari.

Internazionale continued its rehabilitation under its English coach, Roy Hodgson, recovering from the third-minute dismissal of Gianluca Festa to defeat Cremonese, 2-0, with goals from Javier Zanetti and Maurizio Ganz.

Juventus, the champions, impressed by Giampaolo Vialli's hat-

trick 5-0 humiliated its Turin rival Torino in Sunday's game.

SPAIN Atletico Madrid missed a chance to extend its lead at the top of the Spanish first division Sunday after losing 2-1, at Real Betis, which became the first team this season to score more than one goal against Atletico.

Atletico stayed one point ahead of Barcelona, which could only manage a 1-1 tie at home to lowly Racing Santander, and two points clear of Espanyol, which lost 1-0 to bottom-placed Rayo Vallecano in games played on Saturday.

Jose Moline, the goalkeeper, a key figure in Atletico's recent revival, was involved in a defensive mix-up leading to the first Betis goal, scored by Robert Jami after 29 minutes.

The Swiss international Ciriaco Sforza gave the Bavarians a 1-0 halftime lead. Mehmet Scholl, Christian Nerlinger and Bulgarian Emil Kostadinov finished off the rout in the second half.

Bayern stayed just two points behind Dortmund, the reigning champion, which gained a largely disappointing victory over 1860 Munich on Friday.

AFRICA Orlando Pirates came from behind with 10 men to tie 2-2 against ASEC in the first leg of the African Champions' Cup final Saturday at FNB stadium in Soweto.

The game was marred by crowd violence as Pirates fans attacked supporters from the Ivory Coast club after the South African team's captain, Innocent Mncwango, was sent off in the 36th minute.

The match was held up for 10 minutes. One woman was injured as ASEC fans spilled over the railings and onto the field at Soccer City to escape a barrage of missiles and bottles.

The Pirates, roared on by a 50,000 crowd, had gone ahead in five minutes when the midfielder, Mikhaile, beat Diarra from an acute angle.

ASEC equalized after 19 minutes as John Zaki scored and took the lead after 32 minutes when a corner kick by Donald Sie curled straight into the goal. Gavin Lane equalized for the Pirates with a header in the 42nd minute.

BRASIL The Brazilian soccer star Edmundo said on Sunday a car accident in which at least two people died was not his fault. "I'm convinced I didn't cause it," the striker for the Rio de Janeiro club Flamengo said.

Real Madrid's stylish 4-1 victory against Sevilla on Saturday moved the title race to its final stage. Real, which at one stage had four teenagers on the field, went 3-0 up in only 22 minutes.

NETHERLANDS PSV Eindhoven missed the chance to close the gap on the Dutch first division leader, Ajax Amsterdam, on Saturday, losing 2-1 at home to Sparta Rotterdam.

PSV stays five points adrift of

Ajax, whose Sunday match against Willem II Tilburg was postponed due to a threatened police strike.

Eindhoven dominated early on, taking the lead after 10 minutes through a free kick from the midfielder Luc Nilis.

PSV appeared to throttle back, perhaps to save strength for Tuesday's UEFA Cup game in Germany with Werder Bremen.

Sparta seized its chance and took advantage with Arjan van der Laan and Dennis de Nooit scoring to win, 2-1.

GERMANY Bayern Munich thumped Schalke, 4-0, at home to keep the pressure on the German league leaders, Borussia Dortmund, in the penultimate round of action before the winter break.

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Newcastle United's winger David Ginola, right, closely pursued by a Wimbledon defender, Kenny Cunningham.

U.S. Skier Takes Women's Downhill Race

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

Picabo Street of the United States won the first women's World Cup downhill ski race of the season Sunday with a time of one minute, 26.61 seconds.

Street is the defending champion in that specialty. She won six races last winter and this victory was her sixth in a row, matching the run in 1980-81 run of Marie-Therese Nadig of Switzerland.

The race at Lake Louise, Alberta, had been postponed from the day before because of a snowstorm. Saturday's race was called off after 29 racers from a field of 55 had left the start gate. Street was 13th when the race was scrubbed.

After four second-place finishes this season and eighth in his career, the Norwegian posted a time of one minute, 34.15 seconds, then waited anxiously to see if his time would hold up.

Kjus showed no nerves on the course, but was a bundle of anxiety at the finish.

"I feel sick. I can't stand the waiting," said Kjus, who had to wait for nearly everyone to finish.

(Reuters, AP, AFP)

sia, was in the lead on Saturday and on the verge of winning her first ever World Cup ski race in seven years of trying, with a time of one minute, 26.61 seconds.

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(Reuters, AP, AFP)

Atherton Fights On As England Faces Loss

Reuters

Mike Atherton stood almost alone with a defiant, unbeaten 82 as England strove to avoid defeat after being set 479 to win the second test against South Africa. By the end of the fourth day, Sunday, England had struggled to 167 for four.

The England captain survived a fierce contest with fast bowler Allan Donald in four hours and 49 minutes at the crease.

England made a good start to its second innings, Atherton and Alec Stewart put on 75 runs before Brian McMillan, who had earlier made a 100 not out in South Africa's second innings, bowled Stewart and Mark Ramprakash.

McMillan's unbeaten 100 overshadowed Jack Russell's record 11th catch in the match as South Africa to declare at 346 for nine.

In Sydney, captain and opener Mark Taylor survived a torrid spell Sunday by Pakistan's leg-spinner Mushtaq Ahmed to leave the third and final test evenly balanced as the home team chased 247 runs for victory. Taylor, the most prolific batsman of the series, remained unbeaten on 49 not out after Australia lost two early wickets in their second innings.



Warwara Zelenskaya flying in the downhill at Lake Louise.

Venezuela's Swim Gold

Reuters

Francisco Sanchez of Venezuela caught everyone by surprise by winning the 50-meter freestyle on the last day of the world short course championships at Copacabana Beach, Rio de Janeiro. The organizers did not have a recording of his national anthem. It had to be sung by team members and officials.

Daniel Kowalski of Australia won his third gold medal in the men's 1,500 meters. Australia finished atop the medals table with 12 golds and 26 medals in all. China was second with five golds and four other medals. The United States, with one gold and two bronze, finished 11th, just behind Denmark.

Latin America won two golds on the last day. Brazil took the men's 4 by 100-meter freestyle relay. Rodolfo Falcon of Cuba claimed his second victory in the 100-meter backstroke.

Geurti, Netherlands, 4:02.20; 3. Sarah Hardcastle, Britain, 4:07.20.

SLAM ex-captain, 2. Sarah O'Neill, Australia, 5:04.69.

3. Angela Kennedy, Australia, 5:07.24.

100 meters breaststroke: 1. Samantha Riley, Australia, one minute, 57.79 seconds; 2. Svitlana Bonchuk, Ukraine, 1:00.61.

100 meters butterfly: 1. Jack Russell, England, 1:00.19; 2. Darren Rose, Germany, 1:00.20; 3. Leigh Hobbs, Australia, 1:00.23.

200 meters medley relay: 1. Australia, 4:00.04; 2. Canada, 4:01.79; 3. U.S., 4:04.34.

4x100 meters medley relay: 1. Australia, 3:07.10; 2. Canada, 3:09.20; 3. U.S., 3:10.43.

100 meters backstroke: 1. Matteo Jacobsen, Australia, 50.72; 2. Stephan Hoss, Germany, 50.81; 3. Leigh Hobbs, Australia, 50.93.

200 meters butterfly: 1. Michael Klim, Australia, 51.50; 2. Stephan Hoss, Germany, 51.60; 3. Leigh Hobbs, Australia, 51.70.

200 meters breaststroke: 1. Michael Klim, Australia, 54.52; 2. Stephan Hoss, Germany, 54.62; 3. Leigh Hobbs, Australia, 54.73.

200 meters butterfly: 1. Michael Klim, Australia, 54.52; 2. Stephan Hoss, Germany, 54.62; 3. Leigh Hobbs, Australia, 54.73.

200 meters backstroke: 1. Michael Klim, Australia, 54.52; 2. Stephan Hoss, Germany, 54.62; 3. Leigh Hobbs, Australia, 54.73.

4x100 meters medley relay: 1. Australia, 3:07.10; 2. Canada, 3:09.20; 3. U.S., 3:10.43.

4x100 meters medley relay: 1. Australia, 3:07.10; 2. Canada, 3:09.20; 3. U.S., 3:10.43.

100 meters butterfly: 1. Michael Klim, Australia, 50.72; 2. Stephan Hoss, Germany, 50.81; 3. Leigh Hobbs, Australia, 50.93.

200 meters breaststroke: 1. Michael Klim, Australia, 54.52; 2. Stephan Hoss, Germany, 54.62; 3. Leigh Hobbs, Australia, 54.73.

200 meters butterfly: 1. Michael Klim, Australia, 50.72; 2. Stephan Hoss, Germany, 50.81; 3. Leigh Hobbs, Australia, 50.93.

200 meters backstroke: 1. Michael Klim, Australia, 54.52; 2. Stephan Hoss, Germany, 54.62; 3. Leigh Hobbs, Australia, 54.73.

4x100 meters medley relay: 1. Australia, 3:07.10; 2. Canada, 3:09.20; 3. U.S., 3:10.43.

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200 meters backstroke: 1. Michael Klim, Australia, 54.52; 2. Stephan Hoss, Germany, 54.62; 3. Leigh Hobbs, Australia, 54.73.

4x100 meters medley relay: 1. Australia, 3:07.10; 2. Canada, 3:09.20; 3. U.S., 3:10.43.

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SPORTS

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WORLD ROUNDUP



Nick Price slipped on the last day of the Million Dollar Challenge.



Tim Gullikson (center) holds Dwight Filley Davis's silver salad bowl high, flanked (from left) by Jim Courier, Andre Agassi, Pete Sampras and Todd Martin.

Pavin Wins \$1 Million

GOLF The U.S. Open champion, Corey Pavin, shot a six-under-par 66 to win the richest individual prize in golf Sunday in the Million Dollar Challenge. Pavin pocketed the \$1 million prize with a 72-hole total of 276, 12 under par.

"It's kind of fun to win a million dollars. I've never done that before," Pavin said.

Pavin and Nick Price were even overnight but Pavin pulled steadily away. The final blow came at the par-5 14th. Price pushed his drive into deep rough and took 6 while Pavin rolled in a birdie putt for a 5-stroke lead.

(Reuters)

Jordan Is the Top Earner

FOOTBALL Michael Jordan was the top earner among athletes for the fourth consecutive year, increasing his annual income to \$43.9 million from \$30.01 million.

The Chicago Bulls' star earned \$3.9 million in salary and \$40 million in outside income, Forbes magazine estimated.

The former heavyweight champion, Mike Tyson, out of prison and back in boxing, was second on the list at \$40 million. Deion Sanders, was third at \$22.5 million.

Michael Schumacher, the racing driver, the top non-American, was ninth at \$15 million. Steffi Graf remained the only woman on the list, 30th at \$7.5 million.

Cal Ripken Jr. was the top baseball player. He made \$11.2 million, including \$4 million in endorsement income during the year he broke Lou Gehrig's streak for consecutive games.

(AP)

French Players Fail Test

SOCCER Two more French football players have failed drug tests, it was revealed on Sunday.

Stephane Paile, the former Mulhouse striker, and the Bordeaux reserve goalkeeper, Franck Fontan, both tested positive in September for unnamed drugs. Monaco's goalkeeper, Fabien Barthez, also failed a test at the start of October after the match against Monaco.

* Bruce Grobbelaar, a goalkeeper who currently faces charges of match-fixing, was suspended by his club Southampton on Saturday for failing to show up for a league match.

The Premiership banned him for two weeks and fined him two weeks' wages.

The club is upset that the player it has stood by during the current match-fixing allegations failed to return from international duty as promised.

Grobbelaar had promised "hand on heart" to return to the club last Friday, but did not appear until the following Tuesday.

(Reuters)

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By Christopher Clarey
International Herald Tribune

MOSCOW — Tom Gullikson was fighting tears behind a microphone, and it was impossible not to flash back to a spot-lit tennis court in Melbourne 11 months earlier when Pete Sampras was the one fighting the tears.

"It's been such an emotional year for both of us," Sampras said after winning the Davis Cup for the United States with a 6-2, 6-4, 7-6 (7-4) victory over Yevgeni Kafelnikov of Russia. "For Tom and I to have to deal with this situation in a public arena has not been easy."

It surely has not been easy for Sampras to deal with his coach Tim Gullikson's illness. It surely has been even more difficult for Tim's twin brother, Tom, who happens to be the American Davis Cup captain.

But as symmetry would have it, both men have succeeded despite the difficulty. Sampras won that moving quarterfinal match against Jim Courier at the Australian Open. And for the last three days in Moscow, Sampras stretched his limits again to give the United States a 3-2 victory, and give Tim's brother the photo opportunity every American Davis Cup captain craves: a chance to hold Dwight Filley Davis's silver salad bowl high overhead with his red-white-and-blue-clad charges gathered around him.

"I feel more happy for Tom than I do myself in some ways," Sampras said.

"We've gotten to be very close, and it's been a stressful week for him. I know he's ecstatic. I could see it in his face after we won it, and that really makes me feel good. Both those guys, Tim and Tom, are two of the nicest guys you'll find in tennis."

Luckily for Tim and Tom, they have one of the most accomplished guys in the history of tennis in their corner. At one stage, Sampras was not supposed to play singles in this Davis Cup final. At another, he was not supposed to play doubles.

But Sampras ended up doing it all against the Russians, shaking off the withdrawal of his teammate Andre Agassi and then shaking off some very sore muscles to hammer home two truths the world rankings and recent Grand Slam honor rolls already made clear:

1) The United States is the dominant nation in men's tennis.

2) Sampras is the game's No. 1 player. "Really nothing short of phenomenal," Tom Gullikson said of Sampras's performance on the red clay that has not always been propitious for him. "With seven Grand Slam singles titles, there already should be little doubt that he goes down in the history books, but with this effort this week..."

Gullikson did not finish the thought. It was not necessary.

Sampras did not win the 31st Davis Cup

in United States history single-handedly. His taller yet somehow smaller doubles partner, Todd Martin, contributed plenty of clutch serves and returns in Saturday's pivotal 7-5, 6-4, 6-3 victory over Kafelnikov and Andrei Olshevsky.

But Sampras did the rest of the heavy lifting all by himself. He won the Americans' first point on Friday by surviving a stomach-wrenching, five-set singles match with Andrei Chesnokov, collapsing to the ground with severe leg cramps immediately after hitting his final forehand approach shot.

As the team's physician, George Freed, and the trainer, Bob Russo, carried Sampras off the court toward the locker room, Gullikson immediately erased any thought of winning Sampras in the doubles the next day, a doubles match the Americans desperately needed to win with the score all tied at 1-1.

But for all his apparent nonchalance and middle-aged posture, Sampras has proven in the last two years that he has uncommon reserves of strength and uncommon com-

bative ness. The general public first became aware of those qualities at the 1994 U.S. Open when he fought through fatigue and foot pain for five sets against Jaime Yzaga in a losing effort.

Thanks to some speedy medical treatment, Sampras was up and hobbling around within 30 minutes of his collapse on Friday. And by the time Gullikson talked to him late that night at that former den of Cold War intrigue, the Metropole Hotel, Sampras told him that if he woke up feeling respectfully and his workout went well he would be available for doubles.

Rickey Reneberg, the American scheduled to play with Martin for the first time, went to bed unaware of the conversation. "I thought there was zero percent chance of Pete playing," Reneberg said.

"But he's unbelievable, he really is."

Nonetheless, Sampras was quite stiff in the right hamstring and right arm at the beginning of the match, but after a slow start in which Martin was broken in the opening game, the Americans recovered

their balance and timing.

Ultimately, their serves and returns would prove too heavy for Kafelnikov and Olshevsky, a team good enough to have beaten Boris Becker and Michael Stich on this very same court during the improbable semifinal victory over Germany.

"I think the Cup escaped us in the doubles," Kafelnikov said.

Fair enough, but Sampras clinched the Cup by making Kafelnikov look like a player ranked No. 60 in the world instead of No. 6. Despite lingering soreness in his hamstring and a third consecutive sellout crowd inside Olympic Stadium, Sampras came out roaring, ripping first serves, smacking running forehands at full force and even hitting winners off his weaker backhand wing. He needed only 24 minutes to take the first set, surrendering only two points on his serve on a slow surface against one of the sport's better returners.

The fan waving the banner that read, "Peter the Great, American Style," was getting lots of television time.

The banner would remain appropriate for the rest of the match, although Kafelnikov would perform much better once he abandoned his early strategy of trying to make Sampras play long rallies and started going for winners of his own.

But the Russian with the choirboy haircut would not manage to break Sampras until the 12th game of the final set, and all that did was get him into a tiebreaker.

Quite appropriately, the last point of that tiebreaker was a Sampras ace: an act that rendered Chesnokov's 6-7 (1-7), 7-5, 6-0 victory over Courier in the final match meaningless. For the second year in a row, the Russians hosted the Davis Cup final and lost. Last year, a team full of Swedes did them in. This year, a single American was their downfall.

But all the Americans were up on the podium at the news conference when Gullikson, the captain of a Davis Cup champion for the first time, attempted to answer the question: "How does it feel?"

"Elation, relief, just overwhelmingly impressed at how good these guys are," Gullikson said. "For me personally it's been a tough year with my twin brother Tim in a much bigger competition fighting really hard for his life. For us to win this thing is awe..."

Gullikson was already crying. Now, he couldn't continue.

"Throw me a softball question," Courier whispered to a journalist in the press room.

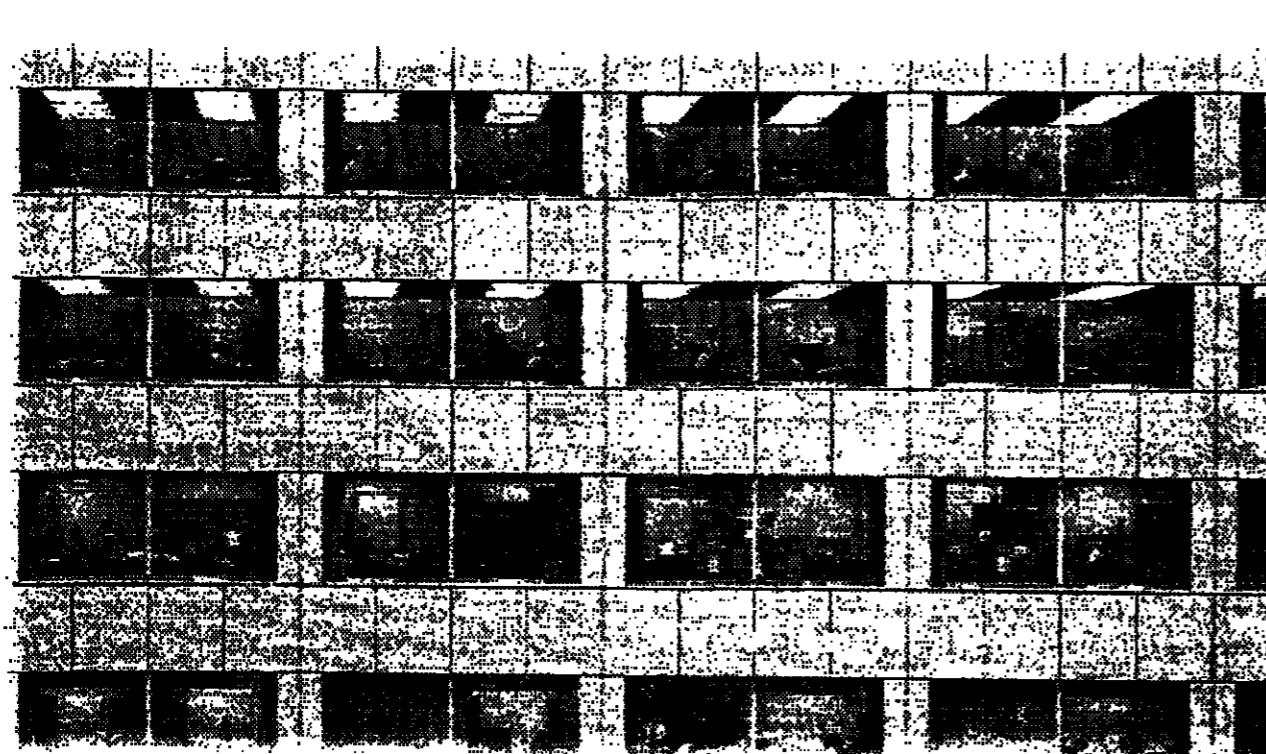
Improbable as it might seem, just at that moment, an eager Russian fan arrived with a gift for Gullikson, a goldfish in a bowl, and asked him to make a wish.

Gullikson sniffed, looked down at the goldfish and grinned. "I guess I'll wish for tartar sauce."

Suddenly, the Americans at the end of an emotional year were all laughing.



Pete Sampras serving in a winning effort against Yevgeni Kafelnikov.



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